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CAMPAIGN FUND OF REPUBLICANS TOTALS $3,750,000

Borah to Publish Complete Figures of All Parties Before Polls Open

DENATURED ALCOHOL MAKERS CONTRIBUTE

Labor Backing of La Follette Under Investigation—Coercion Alleged

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Republican campaign contributions to date have totaled about $3,750,000, William V. Hodges, national treasurer, testified today before the Chicago section of the Senate Campaign Fund Committee. Of this amount, it was declared that more than $750,000 has been sent back to the States, leaving nearly $3,000,000 for the presidential, senatorial and congressional campaigns. It has been brought out at the Washington hearing that the Democrats had received $522,368, and spent $725,050 up to Oct. 25.

Mr. Hodges was directed to send in accurate figures for collections next Monday, Chairman William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, saying that the committee wanted the figures for all the national political parties to go to the country before the voters go to the polls.

The National Treasurer said that the returns would have to be unaudited and without regard to what would be returned to the states. He added that he thought the request a "little unfair."

"Last Days, 'Slush' Days"

"The impression has gone to the country," said Mr. Borah, "that the last days may be the 'slush' days. I am interested as a partisan as well as a member of the committee, in letting the country have all the facts, with all the organizations treated alike."

Mr. Hodges then agreed to furnish the figures. Samuel Untermyer, counsel associated with attorneys for Senator Robert M. La Follette, said he could not quite understand the distinction as to returns of funds to the states, that it all goes to the states in the campaign.

Waymouth Kirkland, counsel for the Republican National Committee, inserted in the record of the hearing a copy of an article in the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, suggesting that laboring men and farmers contribute the equivalent of a day's pay to the La Follette campaign fund.

Letters Not Available

A communication was received from L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, saying copies of the letters written to Fred Stewart of Oakland, Calif., and other members of his order regarding the campaign were not available here, being at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Mr. Kirkland offered other copies, indicating that he regarded them as showing coercion of Labor men, denied by Mr. Sheppard. Mr. Borah said the committee would pass later on whether the copies would be admitted.

Immediately after closing the inquiry here, Mr. Borah will go to Washington to confer with his colleagues with a view of making public before election day a report on the results of the investigation, which was opened here two weeks ago today. He says he has a basis for recommendations for Congressional legislation.

Shift From La Follette to Davis Is Revealed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The activities of the American Federation of Labor on behalf of Senator La Follette and the operations of the Grundy committee in its collection of Republican funds in Pennsylvania were further inquired into today by the Washington section of the Senate Campaign Fund Committee.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation of Labor, testified that the organization had collected $23,000 and spent $20,000 in promoting its campaign for Mr. La Follette. He declared contributions were voluntary, that the regular force at federation headquarters here had done much of the extra work entailed and that expenses had been further kept down by enclosing campaign circulars with letters sent out from headquarters to local unions.

Joseph R. Grundy, the Pennsylvania manufacturer, who is head of the Republican Ways and Means Committee in counties of that State outside the Pittsburgh district, told the committee that collecions by his committee had reached a total of more than $521,000, bringing the total Republican fund raised in Pennsylvania, according to figures previously given, to $791,000.

Decision Reversed

Chairman T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, of the committee drew Mr. Morrison into a long discussion of the action of the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, which last night reversed a previous indorsement of Mr. La Follette and came out for John W. Davis.

"They had a right to do that, didn't they?" asked the chairman.

"Would a committee of the House have a right to rescind a decision of the House?" countered Mr. Morrison. "I have no official information, but I have read that the executive board of the central organization took the action."

"Yo do not intend to do anything about it?" asked Mr. Caraway.

"There is no coercion on the part of anybody by the A. F. of L.," replied the witness.

Under questioning by W. L. Boutland, counsel for the Republican

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Commercial Zeppelin Line Encouraged by Government

Only Rob Roy Knows How President Voted

By The Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 31

CALVIN COOLIDGE voted today, but how he voted is a secret locked in the hearts of the President and Rob Roy.

Mr. Coolidge marked his ballot in the presence of several newspaper men and a battery of photographers, but he cautiously held his left hand over the ballot—even Mrs. Coolidge smilingly turned her back. As the Executive used his pencil, however, Rob Roy quietly walked up behind him, nosed up between the President's arms, and after a surprised glance, hastily retreated.

But Rob Roy, like his silent friend, will say nothing. He is the playful White House collie.

Navy Department to Seek Bids for Leasing Station and ZR-3

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The first definite move toward the establishment of a commercial air line utilizing the new type of Zeppelins, of which the ZR-3 is an example, was taken yesterday when the Navy Department announced that it would seek bids for the leasing of the Naval Air Station at Cape May for the purpose of establishing a commercial airship company there.

It has been understood that the Government was willing to lease the ZR-3, under suitable conditions, for private enterprise. The conditions for obtaining the Cape May air station require that the lessee construct a new rigid airship within a year after taking it over.

The lease is to be made for five years, with option of renewal at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The airship company to take over the lease will be required to maintain and operate the station as an aviation base, and will be required to return buildings in good condition.

There are two companies already organized, which might be contenders for the air station; the Goodyear-Zeppelin at Akron, and the concern of which Capt. Anton Heinen, formerly commander of the Shenandoah, and a German expert, is an officer. Under the encouragement now afforded such companies by the offer, it is considered probable that others will appear in the field and that offers from new sources may be advanced.

Representatives of the existing organizations have been in close touch with the Government here for several days and in conferences with officials of this Government, though to what end has not yet been disclosed.

FARM BOARDS CONSULTED ON CABINET POST

President Requests Names for Secretary of Department of Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Colidge has invited farm organizations to suggest names for the post of Secretary of Agriculture to succeed the late Henry C. Wallace. When there was a vacancy in the Navy Department after the retirement of Edwin Denby, the President asked the newspaper correspondents to send in names for the secretaryship. Curtis D. Wilbur of California was proposed by the Washington correspondent of a Los Angeles paper and was appointed.

Mr. Coolidge yesterday sent telegrams to officers of the Farmers' Union, the Federated Farm Bureau, the National Grange and the American Livestock Association, inviting them to make suggestions for the vacant post. A statement given out at the White House said:

"President Coolidge has asked the Farmers' Union, the Federated Farm Bureau, the National Grange and the American Livestock Association to consult the heads of their state organizations and let him know at once what suggestions they have relative to the appointment of a Secretary of Agriculture. The President also is planning to consult other organizations, and would welcome suggestion from any of the farm organizations of the country."

Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union, previously had called at the White House and told the President that A. W. Gilbert of Massachusetts, or Samuel Adams, editor of the Fruit Grower, would be acceptable to the agricultural interests.

Dan A. Wallace, director of the company in St. Paul, Minn., which published "The Farmer and the Farmer's Wife," has been mentioned as a possibility. He is a brother of the late Secretary of Agriculture.

The organizations to whom the President has appealed are not the only ones in the country devoted to farming interests, but they are considered sufficiently representative to warrant the assertion that this move places the selection in the hands of the agricultural interests.

PRINCE OF WALES REACHES ENGLAND

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Prince of Wales arrived home today on the steamship Olympic from his tour of the United States and Canada.

"I have had a wonderful holiday, but of course I am glad to get home again," he told newspaper men who with officials were the only persons permitted to greet him at the quay. "It is always pleasant and interesting to travel and there is a great deal to be learned on the other side of the Atlantic where, once again I was shown the greatest hospitality and kindness."

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LABOR COUNCIL TURNS TO DAVIS

New York City Federation Group Rescinds Indorsement of La Follette

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Outstanding developments in the candidacy of John W. Davis revolved today about the indorsement given him yesterday by the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, and the delivery by him of three speeches in Long Island districts.

Announcement of the Labor action was made public by the eastern Democratic headquarters, and was hailed by officials there as a revolt in American Federation of Labor ranks, which assured Mr. Davis "the support of approximately 700,000 union workers in the greater city."

It was pointed out also in a statement signed by 11 members of the executive council that they had voted to withdraw the indorsement previously given Mr. La Follette "because we have been requested by our membership to place ourselves squarely on record for the election of John W. Davis for President."

"The indorsement of Senator La Follette," according to the Democratic statement, "was made at the request of Samuel Gompers and his associates in the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Yesterday's action, John Sullivan and his associates declared, followed the insistent demands of the membership."

The Labor Council announcement in part reads:

We have studied with great care the record of John W. Davis while a member of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, while a member of Congress and while Solicitor-General of the United States, and that record has been consistent in the advocacy of progressive measures. We have been led to this study by the utterances of John W. Davis and the courageous position taken by him on the vital issues in this campaign.

In Congress he not only wrote the Labor provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, but argued on July 9, 1912, the constitutionality of that portion of the act, providing for trial by jury in contempt cases, where the contempt is not committed in the presence of the court. . . .

Labor now has extended to it the same rights that any other American has, to be tried by a jury of his peers. We believe that we are serving not only the cause of Labor, but of the great mass of the common people of America in advocating the election of Davis.

The statement that the Central Trades and Labor Council had repudiated the La Follette-Wheeler ticket and had swung to the support of the Democrats was declared by Gilbert E. Roe, northeastern director of the La Follette forces, to have been drawn without the knowledge or permission of the council.

CALCUTTA PROTESTS GOVERNMENT ACTION

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31—The Calcutta Corporation, after three hours' heated oratory passed, by 28 votes to 6, a resolution protesting against the Government arresting their chief executive officer, S. C. Bose, for implication in the Benga, terrorist movement. The corporation decided to close its offices next Saturday and also presumably the municipal market.

C. R. Das delivered an impassioned harangue, accusing the Government of losing its head. Mr. Wilson, the European member of the corporation, fruitlessly appealed to the corporation to withhold its criticisms and to give the Government a chance to deal with anarchy.

PROSPERITY ERA FOR NORTHWEST SEEN IN SURVEY

Farm Bureau Figures Forecast 25 P. C. Cash Income Gain Over Last Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—More indications of returning prosperity to the great northwest agrarian region are seen in estimates that North Dakota farmers will have this crop year 75 per cent greater cash income than last. Also, it is said, farmers in Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—the wheat belt states—will average 25 per cent more cash income.

These estimates are in the monthly analysis of agricultural and business conditions made by the Research Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation. They refer to the present agricultural year, which ends next July. Part of the striking gains, it is pointed out, are due to poor crops in 1923, which emphasizes the contrast.

Under the influence of good ripening weather, corn prices have declined. However, the analysis estimates that the central corn states will have 1 per cent more money this year, notwithstanding a total estimated havest of 2,500,000,000 bushels, 500,000,000 bushels less than last year and 250,000,000 under normal requirements.

Four per cent more income for the cotton belt states is indicated by the analysis. Georgia and Oklahoma show a 45 per cent gain, but Texas shows 15 per cent decrease, chiefly because conditions were unusually good last year. The statement further says:

"The dairy belt, extending from Minnesota along the northern border of states to Maine, will also show 1 per cent gain over last year. The largest increase is in Minnesota—7 per cent, and the greatest loss on a percentage basis is in Rhode Island.

"The range states from Idaho and Wyoming south to Arizona and New Mexico will break even in farm cash income.

"Heavy hay and forage crops are compensating to a degree for the light corn output, but at the best supplies will be short and the general price outlook is strong.

"The market run of lambs is heavier than last year at about the same level of prices. Wool consumption is increasing; stocks are low and prices high. The contracting of next spring's clip of western wools is already starting at considerably advanced prices.

"The butter market continues weak at a season when prices usually advance. Egg production is below last season."

BRITISH TAKE STEPS TO STOP EXPORTATION OF OPIUM FROM INDIA

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The confidence that the nations of the world will get together at the International Opium Conference in Geneva on Nov. 3 and stamp out the present enormous traffic in the drug in China was expressed here yesterday by members of the Japanese delegation to the Geneva meeting.

"Although the problem does not affect us directly we feel that we have a moral responsibility to fulfill and we go to Geneva to urge upon the rest of the world, Great Britain especially, to co-operate in smothering a disreputable traffic in opium," said Dr. Y. Kusama, speaking on behalf of the delegation. "The flow of opium into China is practically unlimited and it comes, for the most part, from India. True, there is a law prohibiting the importation of opium, but the Peking Government cannot control the situation. It has nothing with which to enforce the law. It is thus for the other countries of the world to step in and put an end to a custom which is working a terrible wrong in China.

"The British," the Japanese spokesman stated, "have taken steps already to stop the exportation of opium from India in such a wholesale manner, but smuggling continues. The coming conference at Geneva, however, will bring us a definite policy and an ultimate victory after a long fight. If we have not solved the problem at the end of our deliberations it will be a strange thing."

JAIL TERMS AWAIT ANY CONVICTED IN WINE PERMIT CASES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Jail sentences—not fines—await defendants who may be convicted in the "sacramental wine conspiracy," in which 53 persons already have been indicted, said Judge George A. Carpenter in the Federal Court, before whom 30 defendants were arraigned yesterday.

"The practice of releasing offenders with fines is obsolete so far as I am concerned," the court declared.

Other indictments will follow within another fortnight, it was said at the United States Attorney's office here.

Irving Friedman, wine agent and alleged leader in the conspiracy, was among those indicted. Two others are charged with attempting to bribe dry agents.

CZECHS RATIFY PROTOCOL

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31—The first official ratification of the League of Nations protocol on arbitration and security has been made by Czechoslovakia. Paul Hymans, president of the Council of the League, announced this afternoon before the Council.

SPANISH REFORM PARTY SEEKS TO OUST DE RIVERA

Cries of "Viva la Republica" Raised at Public Banquet—Police Intervene

By Special Cable

MADRID, via London, Oct. 31—A political sensation of the first order has been staged in Madrid, and Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Social Reform Party, is the hero of it. A banquet was held last night in honor of a young university professor who had distinguished himself by making a speech full of daring insinuations unfavorable to the military directorate at the official opening of the University term three weeks ago.

The banquet was a pretext for a political protest against the directorate on the part of the "old politicians" and it is the first public protest they have made since its establishment. There were present Melquiades Alvarez, who delivered a detailed denunciation of dictatorships in general and inferentially of Gen. Primo de Rivera's Government; Señor Villanueva, ex-president of the Chamber; Señor Ossorio, the Conservative ex-Minister, recently put in jail by the military; Gen. Damasco Berenguer, Gen. Primo de Rivera's rival, and a number of other political personalities.

Much Enthusiasm Prevails

The Marques of Alhucemas and Sanchez Guerra sent letters of support. There was much enthusiasm and the meeting ended in cries of "Viva la Republica." Thereupon the police suspended the meeting but none of the political leaders who participated have so far been molested.

This is undoubtedly a challenge to Primo de Rivera, although so far it has not yet gone beyond words. General Berenguer by his presence at the banquet openly identified himself with the enemies of the directorate. Will Gen. de Rivera dare to use disciplinary measures against him? Will the numerous followers of General Berenguer in the army ally themselves with him and with "old politicians" against Gen. de Rivera? Is the long-promised counter coup d'état imminent?

These questions are being asked on all sides, together with the graver question, will the army turn against Gen. de Rivera and declare a republic.

Seeks to Leave Office

General de Rivera has indicated that he is anxious to slip gradually out of office and he seeks to leave behind him a friendly Government, which will not immediately start proceedings against him for breaches of discipline and so forth. Consequently the rival political forces are mustering. Each considers the support of the army decisive. If the "old politicians" win, they may seek to avenge themselves on the King, either by proclaiming a republic or by deposing the King in favor of his third son. The latter possibilities are not regarded as fanatistic.

ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER, Oct. 29 (AP)—Newspapers arriving here from Madrid contain many columns that are blank. According to passengers from Madrid, the blank spaces originally contained stories dealing with a sensational dinner given by politicians of the old régime, at which Lieut.-Gen. Damaso Berenguer, at one time Minister of War and High Commissioner in Morocco, was a guest. General Sarabia and several colonels and other officers of the army also were present.

Speeches were couched in words of protest against the military directorate continuing in power. General Berenguer remained seated when isolted shouts of "Long live the Republic!" were raised. After the speeches, the police dispersed the gathering. They arrested a former deputy, Gurra del Rio, and Horatio Blanco Fombona, a South American journalist and poet. Other persons are being sought by the authorities.

GANDHI'S REQUEST REFUSED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31—Mahatma Gandhi's application to visit Kohat with the view of finding out the cause of the recent Hindu-Moslem dissensions and to bring about an agreement, was rejected by the Viceroy as being inopportune for the present and while feelings are aroused which might be likely to lead to further incidents. The injunction, however, is only temporary.

In a courteous reply, Gandhi accepts the viceregal decision, thereby showing greater wisdom than in April, 1919.

Mexican Consulates Closed in Great Britain

London, Oct. 31

THE only diplomatic tie which bound the British and Mexican governments was severed today with the closing of all the Mexican consulates in Great Britain.

This action was the result of Mexico's decision that its representatives could not carry out their duties with self-respect after the breakdown of the attempt to re-establish official relations between the two countries

REFUGEES QUIT SHANGHAI AREA; TRADE NORMAL

Demobilization of Troops Begins and Goods Move to Yangtse Ports

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—A resumption of normal activities in the Shanghai district of China is reported to the Department of Commerce. Attached to the report of the American Trade Commissioner is one covering the conditions at Canton, the scene of the merchants' strike.

This strike, which was broken on Oct. 15, involved damages estimated at from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. Over 1000 buildings are believed to have been burned, banks were pillaged and much loot of all kinds taken.

In describing the more favorable situation at Shanghai, George C. Howard, Trade Commissioner, reported that:

Fighting in the Shanghai district has ended and the demobilization of troops is progressing. Refugees are slowly leaving the city. Goods are already moving to Yangtse ports and a rapid resumption of normal trade is anticipated.

Railway communications which have been so badly demoralized are being gradually restored.

The Hangchow line is now operating as far as Sunkiang. Operations beyond this point will be resumed as soon as temporary bridges have been constructed to replace those destroyed during the fighting. The Nanking road is busy transporting troops and the resumption of regular services will not be possible for some time. The Woosoong line is now operating on a normal peace-time basis.

The Shanghai piece goods sections, which have been closed since the latter part of August, were reopened on Oct. 27. There is a heavy accumulation of stocks in Shanghai, but since stocks in the interior have become badly depleted it is believed that the Shanghai stocks can be disposed of without much difficulty.

The Chinese banks in Shanghai will do their utmost to assist in the prompt liquidation of accumulating cargo and to restore the free movement of both exports and imports. There is an ample supply of silver in Shanghai to provide for the movement of autumn crops.

The demand for rice, which for a time during the disturbances became so agitated that a panic ensued, sending the price up from $11 and $12 per 200 pounds, to as high as $18, has quieted down, and the price accordingly has dropped.

MORE RESIGNATIONS IN DAIL ANNOUNCED

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Oct. 31—Further resignations—those of eight members who had been associated with Joseph McGrath in the National group—were announced by the Speaker of the Dail Eireann at the adjournment last night. There are now 14 vacancies in the Dail. It is understood that Mr. McGrath and followers do not intend forming a separate political organization. This condition, in conjunction with the fact that 44 Republican members of the Dail refuse to sit, leaves that institution very unrepresentative.

The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed last night by a prominent Dail member that a general election in the Irish Free State was not likely, because if the Government went to the country now they would be defeated.

World News in Brief

Seattle—A subtropical valley in northern British Columbia, just south of the Yukon Territory border, ringed in with glaciers and perpetual snows, is to be colonized next year by wealthy Vancouver (B. C.) mining men, according to S. C. Scotte, the discoverer, who has just returned from three years in the north.

Kharkov, Ukraine (AP)—In their campaign to suppress the illegal sale of vodka the authorities have during the last month arrested nearly 2000 persons, while 11,000 searches of houses have been made by the military in the Kiev and Kharkov districts.

Paris—J. P. Morgan called on the Finance Minister, Etienne Clementel, today, to say farewell before leaving for London, tomorrow. No new development with regard to the projected French loan in America is expected for three or four weeks.

Washington—The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has "refused its official indorsement" of the Presidential candidacy of Robert M. La Follette because he has "failed to take an unequivocal stand for the repeal or modification of the Volstead law" W. H. Stayton, executive head of the association, announces.

Philadelphia (AP)—Workmen engaged in alterations on an old suburban residence recently discovered an old newspaper bearing the name, the True American and Commercial Advertiser, with the date Jan. 18, 1800. The paper contained an account of a reception given to George Washington by the city of Philadelphia.

New Orleans—Richard E. Enright, police commissioner of New York City, has been elected president of the Old-Time Telegraphers and Historical Association by delegates, some of them leaders in the financial and industrial world, to the forty-second reunion. New York City was chosen for the next convention.

New York—So many defendants appeared in Traffic Court in one day recently to answer for traffic infractions that a special squad of 20 policemen was required to preserve order. Four magistrates sitting in as many courtrooms, disposed of 1175 cases, establishing a record, and imposed fines totaling $2750.

Brussels—Belgian sugar manufacturers have decided to increase this year's output to 300,000 tons, against 200,000 last year, and a drop in price is forecast.

Labor's Fall in Britain Shakes Radicals in France

Anxiety Shown About Possibility of Changed Relations Between Two Countries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 31—France is resounding with the surprising victory of the Conservatives in England and some anxiety is shown regarding changed relations between the two countries. Attempts have all along been made to identify the fate of Ramsay MacDonald with that of Edouard Herriot. It is predicted in Nationalist quarters that with the disappearance of the Socialists across the Channel the Radicals here must be badly shaken.

There is, indeed, often something contagious in these movements, but particularly it is true that Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot together were pillars of the arch of peace. With one knocked away, the other is in danger of collapse. It is represented, above all, that the promises which M. Herriot accepted as good diplomatic coin were personal to Mr. MacDonald and there is an effort to show that what has been constructed in Europe during recent months is liable to fall.

"Precarious Equilibrium"

Will the Conservatives revert to the traditional policy of setting one nation against another in a perpetual search for the precarious equilibrium known as the "balance of power"? Will Marquess Curzon, who was thwarted by Raymond Poincaré, retain his bitter anti-French attitude? Those and similar questions are perturbing. Nevertheless, it is to be especially noted that if the Radical Socialists in France are greatly concerned the Nationalists recognize in the new Government rulers after their own heart.

They have no reason to show sympathy for the Conservatives, after former quarrels, but they see strangely enough in the return of the Conservatives the possibility of reversing much that has been done by M. Herriot's collaboration with Mr. MacDonald, much that they regard as a weakening of France.

It is certain that there will be a renewal of attacks on the Ministry, perhaps even with success. A new parliamentary session opens Tuesday next, and among the subjects for consideration are the budget and the embassy at the Vatican. The Opposition is rallying its forces for the difficult problems in sight, and an attempt is to be begun to get a center government, even before the present year is out. Any international discussion of French debts must be postponed for a long time. It was expected that some arrangement might be reached in the next few months, but it is unlikely that the Conservatives will change their view about continental debts.

Geneva Plan Jeopardized

Unfortunately this question is closely connected with the success of the Dawes plan. It is doubtful whether and when the present financial discussions in Paris will be approved. Even with respect to the Russian rapproachement it is realized that the new British Government will protest any concessions which France may obtain and the Russians may, with the desire to keep on reasonable terms with the Conservatives, be more cautious in their dealings with France.

Obviously, any promise at Geneva that the British fleet can be used in international disorders must now be considered withdrawn, and possibly the whole scheme elaborated at Geneva will be jeopardized The use of the League as conceived by M. Herriot and Mr MacDonald was never enthusiastically supported on the Conservative side.

A typical newspaper comment reflecting the general French opinion is that the future is entirely unknown: that with a stable Conservative Government in England dependent on nobody there is likely to be a complete overhauling of policies and a revision of views on all European affairs.

It seems at best that there will be a marking of time until the parties settle into place and opinion is reshaped in the light of the new situation.

CLEVELAND REVENUE COLLECTOR REFUSES TO GIVE OUT FIGURES

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31 (AP)—Carl F. Routzahn, Internal Revenue Collector here, will adhere for the present to his orders against giving out income tax levies, he announced late yesterday, notwithstanding the action of Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver in overruling a petition of Attorney John W. Reavis against publication of his own income tax payments for 1923.

Judge Westenhaver discussed at length the two sections of the Federal statutes in dispute, section 3, 167, providing criminal penalties for certain improper uses of income tax returns and section 257 providing for the preparation of tax lists and payments made each year.

"It is a grave question," Judge Westenhaver said, "whether the law passed in June, 1924, applies to the 1923 returns, or whether to those returns only the law as it stood prior to June 1924, is applicable.

"If the latter is the case, the collector and other officers might be in grave danger of severe penalties if they gave out lists for publication. They might be removed and punished for their acts.

"It is not the custom of this Court ordinarily to extend comment, but I do believe that these are points which should be settled in a legal, orderly way."

LABOR DEFEAT IS ATTRIBUTED TO SOCIALISM

Apprehension of Experiment Brought Out 2,000,000 New Voters, Largely Women

LIBERAL LEFT WING LEANS TOWARD LABOR

Out of 16,000,000 Votes Recorded, 7,500,000 Went to the Conservatives

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 31—The Labor Cabinet adjourned today until Tuesday without taking a final decision regarding its intention to surrender office before the meeting of Parliament, though Labor opinion now inclines to this course. A reason for the delay is understood to be to enable the investigation to be completed first into the origin of the Zinovieff letter, which did Labor so much damage in the elections.

Stanley Baldwin has triumphed beyond the wildest hopes. The election figures are now practically completed. The Conservatives return with a majority of well over 200 above all other parties combined. The Liberals are in the dust with but about 40 representatives, where they, last year, had 157. Labor has lost nearly 50 seats and returns with less than 160 members.

An analysis of the voting is instructive. The apprehension of a dangerous Socialistic experiment brought out 2,000,000 voters, largely women, who have not troubled to go to the polls before, and their push upon the whole has been for the Conservatives as the only party which had no truck with Socialism. The Liberals—as the party which first put the Socialists into office and then turned them out—have suffered the wobbler's fate.

Majority Nearly Two to One

Their Right wing supporters have tended to vote Conservative for safety. Their Left wing has increased its sympathies toward Labor as now the main party of progress. The Liberals have thus polled about 1,000,000 votes less than last year and Labor 1,000,000 votes more, which is only partially accounted for by the fact that Labor had in the field a considerably larger number of candidates than in 1923, while the Liberals had fewer.

Roughly 16,000,000 votes have been recorded, of which 7,500,000 have been Conservative, 5,500,000 Labor and 3,000,000 Liberal. Labor and the Liberals are thus able to claim that the Conservatives, despite their overwhelming preponderance in Parliament, are still in a minority in the country. The Conservatives, in reply, point out that in any case there is a majority of nearly 2 to 1 against Socialism, and in favor of the maintenance of established order. They look forward, therefore, confidently to a prolonged period of power.

The Conservatives, meanwhile, are busy cabinet making. The main interest here centers upon the extent to which Mr. Baldwin will be able to bring in such Left wing leaders as Winston Churchill, Austen Chamberlain, and Sir Robert Horne to dilute the strong Diehard element in his "shadow cabinet." This the Liberals regard as most important as affecting the swing back toward Progressivism, which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to say Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues confidently expect.

Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd George will lead what remains of the Liberals in Parliament.

Soviet Loan Inquiry

One of the first actions of Mr. Baldwin's new Administration is expected to be to order the fullest inquiry into the question of interference from outside bodies with the late Government in such matters as the Soviet loan and abandonment of the Campbell prosecution for sedition. An early revival of the Singapore dock project to safeguard Anglo-Australian sea communications is also confidently forecast.

It will be noted that the new Parliament contains only four women, namely, three Conservatives, Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl, and Mrs. Hilton Philipson, and one Labor member, Miss E. Wilkinson. The heaviness of the casualties among other women candidates is attributed rather to "political accidents" of individual constituencies than to any movement either for or against women, since the disappearance from Parliament of such useful members as Miss Bondfield and Mrs. Wintringham is regretted on all sides as a public loss.

Reich Generally Regrets Fall of Labor Government

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 31—The report of the Conservative victory at the British elections, though generally anticipated was not received here with any enthusiasm. It is believed here that one of Stanley Baldwin's first actions will be the limitation of the importation of German products into England and its Dominions, and already the cry is raised again that without German exportation there will be no German reparation payments. It is also apprehended that Ramsay MacDonald's defeat may have shaken Edouard Herriot's position. The Germans admit that England no doubt will benefit by Mr. Baldwin's return, but they also know that Germany profited by Mr. MacDonald's regime, and it is therefore with badly concealed regret that they see him fall.

The result of the British elections is already being utilized by the various German parties for their election campaign. The Democrats point to the risks the party runs by wavering between the Right and the

Left, as shown by the defeat of the Liberals, by which they are thinking of Dr. Gustav Stresemann's German People's Party. The Conservatives regard the victory of the British Conservatives as a good omen and interpret it as a defeat of "international pacifistic democracy and social democracy."

They tell the voters that a Conservative English Government will not want to see the Social Democrats at the helm in Germany, and express the belief that only by becoming more nationalistic will Germany be able to impress England.

Russian Editor Confident Treaty Will Be Ratified

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Oct. 31—The British Conservative victory does not destroy the hope of an Anglo-Soviet agreement, according to the opinion of Mr. Strekiov, editor of Izvestia, who writes that Ramsay MacDonald by his "inexplicable attitude" toward the alleged Zinovieff letter did everything to impugn the good faith of the Soviet Government and push wavering elements toward the Right. But he claims that not only the proletariat, but a large part of the bourgeois favors the agreement and stands for the Anglo-Soviet treaty. "Somehow," he said, "the treaty will be ratified, even after the Conservative Government returns to power."

Analyzing the election of Mr. Strekiov sharply criticizes what he considers the timid, wavering policy of Labor Party leaders, especially regarding the alleged Zinovieff letter. Look forward to a sharpened class hostility in future English political life, he declared. "The effort of the Labor Party to conquer political power by the methods of the Second Internationale have ended in a miserable fiasco."

Italian Papers Express Satisfaction at Result

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 31—The results of the British elections are given prominent space in the newspapers as a great European event. The progress of the electoral campaign had not been followed with great interest here, partly because it could not always understand fully the issue at stake, partly because the public's attention has been absorbed entirely by their own internal squabbles.

From the first moment, the Fascist press approved Ramsay MacDonald's decision not to resign after a hostile vote in the House of Commons, its object being to prove that there was another government besides the Fascist that could govern without giving too great attention to Parliament. For this reason the Popolo d'Italia declared that Mr. MacDonald was entitled to an honorary membership ticket in the Fascist Party.

It was anticipated that the Labor Government would lose the election, especially after the publication of the Zinovieff letter by the Foreign Office, the authenticity of which is not questioned in Italy. But the "annihilation" of the Liberal Party, as the Corriere d'Italia puts it, caused considerable surprise, although it was expected that the Liberal seats would be diminished. The newspapers refrain from making comments, until the full returns reach here, but they cannot help expressing satisfaction at the "minority government" failure of the Socialist experiment in England.

Press Warns Conservatives Labor Still a Live Party

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—All the London afternoon papers except the Liberal Star, which deplores the Conservative victory because of its effect on the Liberal Party, today acclaim the defeat of the MacDonald Government, but warn the Conservatives that Labor is still a very live party. Whether the supporters of Stanley Baldwin will remain in the saddle, the newspapers say, depends largely upon the formation of his new government and upon its ability to work out a well-rounded policy.

The Evening Standard calls attention to the fact that Labor polled a larger vote than ever before in its history, but says the opportunity is now presented to Mr. Baldwin to form one of the strongest governments of modern times, "setting it to a work which will render obsolete five years hence the idea of class war upon which Socialism depends for its spiritual energy."

The Evening News declares that the election result was the voice of the "quiet people" who voted for "the old order under which England achieved greatness," but the newspaper points that while the old foundations remain unshaken, there is much building to be done and the task is never finished.

The Star attributes Mr. MacDonald's defeat to blunders in policy and "abusive attacks on the Liberals, whose votes he had to ask." The Star thinks unjustified the predictions of a virtual disappearance of the Liberal Party, which it finds the natural sequel to "war hysteria."

The Times, which is among those encouraging the belief in the Liberal Party's vitality, says: "The election was fought under circumstances particularly unfavorable to the Liberals, and nobody acquainted with the situation imagines for a moment that the 2,817,000 votes they polled represent anything approaching their permanent strength in the country.

"It cannot be doubted that many thousands of Liberals voted Conservative as the only way to keep the Socialists out. . . . This check to a great party may be merely temporary, and the normal play of politics doubtless in due time will bring back Asquith and many of his former supporters."

Radek "Warns" Great Britain

LONDON, Oct. 31—The Soviet chief of publicity, Karl Radek, writing in the newspaper Pravda, warns Great Britain to expect reprisals for the Zinovieff letter incident, according to the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Express. Radek is quoted as declaring that Ramsay MacDonald knew that the letter "emanated from the same officials who falsified the documents which formerly served as the basis of Lord Curzon's note."

Asserting that the consequences will be very grave, Radek adds: "The full history of the forgeries of Curzon's Government and those screened by the Labor Party will be published in the Oriental languages for distribution among the eastern peoples, where British prestige is already undermined."

CAMPAIGN FUND OF REPUBLICANS TOTALS $3,750,000

(Continued from Page 1)

National Committee, the federation secretary said the treasury of the A. F. of L. now had $280,000.

"And you say none of that has been contributed to the La Follette fund?"

"Yes."

Alcohol Makers' Gifts

Evidence relating to alleged money payments for federal patronage in South Carolina, to a gathering of campaign funds from alcohol dealers by attaches of an internal revenue collector's office in New York and to the collection of funds from postmasters and others in several states was laid before the Senate campaign fund investigators yesterday.

From attaches of the office of the Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District of New York it was disclosed that voluntary contributions had been received by employees of the offices from concerns holding denatured alcohol permits for use in the local campaign. Charles Hugh, secretary to Frank K. Bowers, collector, said the collector knew they were accepting contributions but insisted that only voluntary ones be accepted. He said they stopped receiving collections last Saturday after they had raised all that was needed for the local campaign and none of the contributions were used in the national campaign.

WINNIPEG DISCUSSES HOME WORK QUESTION

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The question of eliminating or at least reducing the amount of work given by teachers to school children came up for discussion at a meeting of the Winnipeg school board. In the belief that smaller classes, numerically, would help toward attaining this end, the board decided to authorize an investigation with a view to determining the size of an ideal class.

Classes in the Winnipeg schools are too large, one of the members declared, which makes it impossible for the teacher to give proper attention to our pupils and results in the assignment of much home work. He felt that with smaller classes in the schools, home work could be dispensed with or at least materially reduced. Another member suggested a class of 30 as of about the right size, whereas, he said, there were several in Winnipeg schools numbering 50.

In this connection, another member said that school conditions in Winnipeg were very satisfactory, as compared with other cities. In New York, for instance, there were 100,000 children without school facilities.

WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION GRATIFIED AT BRITISH RESULTS

Satisfaction Expressed at Stanley Baldwin's Return to Power—Regarded as Omen of American Elections

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Great satisfaction prevails in Administration quarters over the results of the British elections. As the MacDonald Government has been deposed on the paramount issue of its relations with the Soviet, the British Labor Party's defeat is considered a vindication of the Russian policy maintained by both the Wilson and the Harding-Coolidge Administrations. Great Britain's recognition of Soviet Russia is not affected by the Labor Party's loss of power, but the British electorate has declared by an overwhelming vote that it wants no British capital or credit pledged to a Bolshevist régime that openly plans to undermine constitutional government. It is because of Red Russia's alleged efforts to sow Soviet propaganda in this country that the United States stubbornly declines recognition of the Communist ruled government at Moscow.

United States Stands Firm

It can be stated on the highest authority that America's determination to have no relations with Russia, under existing conditions, is as firm as ever. Even though France, following in the footsteps of Great Britain, is now added to the chain of important European states that have given the Soviet de jure recognition, the United States stands pat. Moscow knows America's terms, and they are irreducible. There must be restitution of confiscated American property, acknowledgment of debts, and cessation of Red propaganda in this country.

Stanley Baldwin's return to the Premiership causes gratification in Washington on other grounds than the Russian issue. The Conservative leader was the author and chief executor of the British debt-funding settlement with the United States Treasury early in 1923, when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he spent several weeks in Washington. Men like Charles E. Hughes, Andrew W. Mellon and Herbert Hoover, and members of Congress like Senator Smoot and Representative Burton, who belong to the World War Debt Commission, became well acquainted with Mr. Baldwin and formed the opinion that he is genuinely friendly to this country.

What Mr. Baldwin Said

In his address at the opening session of the funding conference in Washington, on Jan. 8 of last year, Mr. Baldwin said:

> The payment of our debt to you involves much more than the transfer of huge sums from London to Washington. It must affect the future well-being of both countries, and on their prosperity depends, to a large extent, that of the entire world. The settlement we make here will determine the condition and material welfare of the great mass of wage-earners in Great Britain and the United States, their wives and children. I do not, I believe, exaggerate. I state this as my deliberate opinion after having given the subject mature consideration. . . . Our wish in to approach the discussion as business men seeking a business solution of what is fundamentally a business problem.

Mr. Baldwin returned to Great Britain a few weeks later amid a hurricane of criticism from both political friends and foes, who intimated that "the Yankees" had pulled the wool over his eyes. Mr. Baldwin on arrival at Liverpool gave a remarkable interview, in which he reminded Britishers that the rural west of America was in the saddle at Washington, not the financial east, and conveyed the impression that it was that state of political affairs that made it impossible to secure a better funding deal for Britain.

Inter-Allied Indebtedness

It may be that in the course of the second Baldwin premiership an attempt will be made to secure some readjustment of the existing funding scheme. It does not set pleasantly on the average British chest. There is a very insistent opinion that the British taxpayer should not be the only one in Allied Europe to enter upon liquidation of the World War borrowings from the United States. Millions of the Britishers feel that there should be a round-table discussion of inter-allied indebtedness. There is an extensive body of sentiment to the same effect in the United States.

It was voiced in definite terms a few days ago in Washington on the occasion of the dedication of the new temple of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Speaking in the presence of Mr. Mellon and Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, A. C. Bedford, the Standard Oil executive who is chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, went far in supporting the idea of considering the whole debt situation afresh. Mr. Bedford suggested that as the International Chamber of Commerce had been a factor in originating and promoting the Dawes plan for the settlement of reparations, the chamber might well aspire to bring about a similar arrangement in connection with inter-allied indebtedness.

The Baldwin "landslide" in Great Britain, apart from the Russian issue, was the result of the Conservative attack on the Labor Party's economic and industrial policies. In a way, the Conservatives made the same sort of a fight, with the same sort of issues, that the Republicans in this country are making on the La Follette radicals. G. O. P. leaders, contemplating the overwhelming defeat administered to the British radicals, look upon it as an omen of impending events in the United States.

ALBERTA INCREASES ITS WOOL INDUSTRY

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence) — Although the wool-growing industry is still in its infancy in the Province of Alberta, more than 1,000,000 pounds of wool have already been shipped this season to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers in Toronto, by the organized wool growers of Alberta. Branches of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Associations are established at Lethbridge, Calgary, Lacombe, Edmonton, and Vermilion, and it is through these organizations that the wool is shipped to Toronto. The grading of the wool is all done in the east so that the seller does not know what price his wool will bring until it is placed on the market.

SASKATCHEWAN PLANS ELEVATOR AT BUFFALO

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence) — Plans for the erection of a terminal transfer elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, were made public yesterday by F. W. Riddell, general manager. The elevator will have a capacity of 1,100,000 bushels, and will be built at a cost of approximately $800,000. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation by Aug. 1, 1925.

The new transfer plant at Buffalo will occupy 12 acres of land, which will provide sufficient room for expansion as the business of the company increases. The plant will be used mainly for receiving grain from the company's terminal plants at Port Arthur, and holding it until shipping space can be obtained for continuing it on its journey overseas.

From an experimental grain marketing agency in 1911 the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, in a period of 13 years, has advanced to the stage where it is now recognized as the largest self-contained grain handling organization in the world. Offices are now located in Regina, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, New York and Vancouver. Another important step in the development of the company will be taken when the company opens tomorrow its Saskatoon branch.

MANITOBA'S CROP DOUBLES IN VALUE

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba's reputation in the financial centers of the east has been greatly increased by reason of the fact that this year's crop is more than double the value of last year's, and because the Government has been able to balance the provincial budget for the first time in five years, stated F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, upon his return from a tour in eastern Canada and the United States.

These factors, Mr. Black said, will have an important influence in the reception to be accorded to the Government's $17,000,000 refunding issue, planned for next year. The financial houses in the east are awaiting with pleasure the opportunity for subscribing to the issue, the Treasurer said. He found that the eastern market was practically bare of Manitoba bonds at present.

VICTORIA DOCK OPENING

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Government dry dock outside Victoria, one of the two largest dry docks in the world, will be opened next September, engineers in charge of the project announce. All the machinery needed to operate the dock will be installed by next March, it was stated. Rapid progress is being made now with the installation of the huge pumps which will be used to empty the giant basin cut out of the rock along the seashore, a few miles from this city. The basin will be divided into three spaces, so as to accommodate three ships at a time, if necessary.

NEW ARCTIC ICE CRUISER

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—A new superice cruiser is planned by the Hudson's Bay Company to carry supplies to the company's trading outposts in the Arctic regions. The new ship will replace the Lady Kinderseley, the vessel that was crushed in the ice pack of the north this season. The hull of the new vessel will be of steel plates, one inch thick. She will have a speed of 12 to 13 knots, or better, and will thus be able to escape any ice field that might threaten her.

ANGORA'S MOSUL ACTS DEFENDED

Turk Blames Britain for Arming Nestorian Christians

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21—Great resentment at the fact that the British Government had armed the Nestorian Christians in the northern part of the Mosul vilayet was expressed to The Christian Science Monitor representative in an exclusive interview here with a Turk high in the councils of the Angora Government. He expressed great concern for the fate of these "poor people." He said:

> First Britain, then Russia, armed the Armenians against us. We crushed them. Next it was the Greeks. We crushed them. Now we will have to crush the Assyrians. The powers always stir up these ignorant folk against us and then desert them.

As to how the fate of the Mosul vilayet should be settled, he declared that the Turks, though they had agreed to the League committee of inquiry into the situation, still stood by the demand for a plebiscite. The Turks, it may be here remarked, made this demand at the first Lausanne conference, and Lord Curzon thereupon ejaculated: "Poor fellows! They (the Mosul inhabitants) do not know what it means," adding later, "They will not know how to vote. They have never seen a ballot box in their lives." The Monitor's informant, however, maintained that the British refusal to accept the proposal was not reconcilable with their alleged passion for democracy. At the same time, he also asserted it was unthinkable that any Turkish Government could agree to give up their claims to Mosul.

In spite of everything, however, he felt convinced that there would ultimately be an amicable settlement. He was sorry a hitch had occurred in the appointment of the League committee which is to inquire into the matter. It appears the League Council proposed that this committee should consist of a Hungarian geographer of international reputation and some political experience, a Norwegian judge in the Egyptian mixed courts, and a Belgian. Objections, however, were raised to the Hungarian and the Belgian on the ground that they were neither of them neutral during the last war.

Regarding the British complaint that they could get no answer to their notes to Angora on the subject of Turkish inroads into Mosul, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said:

> During the past months we have sent the British Government note after note about Mosul and have always been kept waiting a month or six weeks for an answer. Now they complain because we do the same as they have done.

No attempt was made to deny the British complaint that Turkish troops had advanced, but claimed the action was justified, on the ground that the British had been doing exactly the same ever since 1918, when the Mudros armistice was signed. (Article VII, however, expressly authorized the allied troops to occupy strategical points outside the armistice lines.) He pointed out that at the time of the armistice even Mosul city itself was still in Turkish hands and that the greater part of Mosul vilayet remained outside the British sphere for several years. Rowandus in the northeast being occupied in the spring of 1923, between the two peace parleys at Lausanne and Suleimaniyeh only this summer.

The conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty, he said, had not ended "British encroachments," so that the Turks found themselves obliged to retaliate in self-defense. The Treaty of Lausanne, it will be remembered, lays down regarding Mosul "that no military or other movement shall take place which might modify in any way the present state of territories." The Monitor's informant said he did not blame the British Government so much as the local authorities and the oil magnates for these territorial encroachments.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PRIZES

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—A profusion of chrysanthemums was displayed at the ninety-third annual fair of the American Institute of the City of New York, in the Engineering Building. First prize for 10 crimson blooms was awarded to Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of Manhasset, L. I., who also carried off a special prize for 20 golden blooms. Mrs. J. I. Blair of Tuxedo Park, N. J., won second prizes for 10 bronze blooms, and another second prize for 20 blooms of snowy white. The first prize for an exhibit of 10 varieties of apples was awarded to L. S. Black of Hightstown, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA HUNTING STOPS

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 31—Governor Pinchot, following the action taken by several other governors of eastern states, has closed the State to hunting until sunrise, Nov. 6, because of the danger of forest fires. The proclamation provided that in case of sufficient rain in any areas as to make them safe the proclamation shall cease to be effective in those areas.

Lady Astor Asserts World Gets Better

A Few May Change World, She Says, If They Are in Desperate Earnest

BRIGHTON, Eng., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Lady Astor, addressing a meeting for girls in the Dome at Brighton, as the prelude to the annual conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, said: "We may have the vote, but we have thousands of years of prejudice to overcome. But," she added, "it takes very few people to change a world if those few are in desperate earnest about it." Speaking to youth as the possessor of the future, she declared that the world was a better world than it used to be, and in the hands of men and women who stood firmly by the best traditions of the past and carried them to a higher stage of development, it would be better still.

Miss C. T. Cumberbirch, B. A., principal of the Municipal Training College, Hull, dealt with the opportunities for service and the responsibility involved. The greater the possibility of giving and of serving the greater the possibility of withholding work and service.

Mrs. George Morgan, president of the National Council of Women, spoke of the spirit behind work. Work done merely for the sake of being busy was tiresome and came near to approaching waste of time. Women must realize that all work meant consecration, and that the work of the volunteer must be as hard and reliable and as consistent as that of the paid worker.

Mrs. Wintringham said the meeting symbolized a halting place where, for a short space, the pioneers of a new civilization might pause and take their bearings, counting over their equipment before they marched onward.

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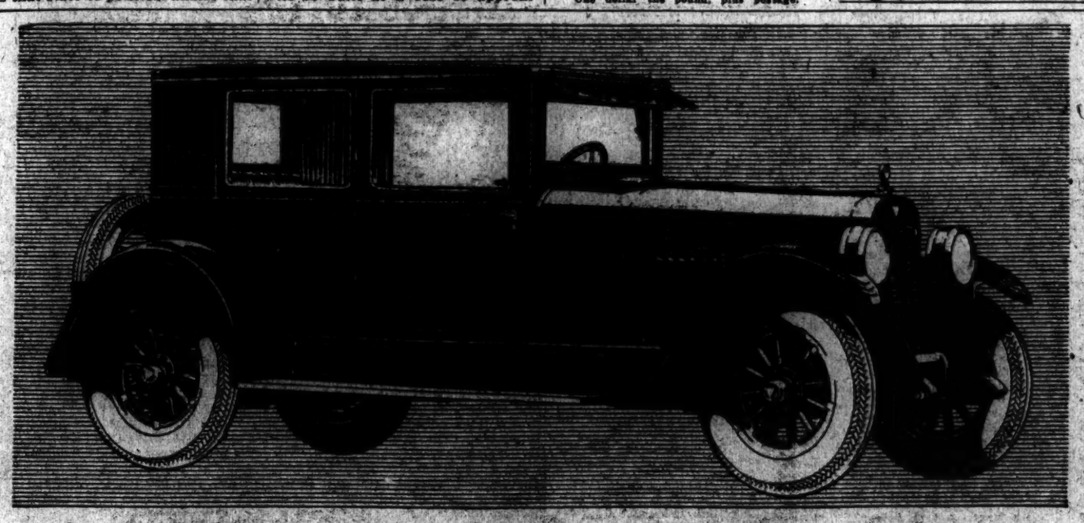

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ONTARIO WILL ENFORCE ACT, SAYS PREMIER

Government to Obey Mandate of People in Recent Liquor Plebiscite

TORONTO, Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence)—"There is no question the Ontario Temperance Act must be obeyed," stated the Provincial Premier, H. G. Ferguson, today. The Premier will take all necessary steps to enforce the act pursuant to the mandate given by the people of Ontario in the plebiscite vote taken last week. Jail for the bootlegger without the option of a fine is a possibility under the plan for more efficient enforcement of the act. The Premier is also preparing other steps to have the act respected, which will probably include the enlargement of the Provincial police. The Ontario Government also intends to enlist the aid of the breweries and distilleries in having the law obeyed. "We hope that they will aid us," stated the Premier today, "for we realize that it will be both better for us and better for them if they do so."

Official returns upon the voting in Ontario on Thursday last, when the Ontario Temperance Act was sustained, probably will not be available for some days. Figures compiled from unofficial returns, which are now practically complete, place the majority for prohibition at slightly over 40,000 votes in a total vote of slightly over 1,000,000.

"On to Ottawa" Crusade

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence) — The Baptist Church in Canada, as represented by the Ontario and Quebec Convention, have joined the "On to Ottawa" prohibition movement through the adoption of the report on social service presented to the convention yesterday. The report declared that education for prohibition should never be abandoned, and in the struggle against the liquor interests the people "must go on or go under. It is becoming increasingly clear that in the end no half measures will suffice. The only final solution of this problem is dominion-wide prohibition, demanded by such a body of public opinion as will insure its enforcement."

Liberals Oppose Sale of Beer

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Supporters of the Oliver Government in British Columbia who are opposed to the opening of beer bars in this Province will not allow their party affiliations to swerve them from their determination to oppose any move to relax the present liquor laws. Anti-beer Liberals who have been here during the last few days told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that they would not vote for beer under any consideration, regardless of the attitude of the Government.

A sufficient group of Liberals is opposed to beer, it was stated, to make it impossible for the Government to support beer without risking defeat in the Legislative Assembly. For this reason it is anticipated that the Government will have to resort to a nonpartisan vote on the proposed opening of beer bars. The opponents of beer declare that the beer plebiscite of last June did not give the Government a mandate to alter the present law, although a large number of districts voted wet and the Government actually has power to allow the sale of beer in these places without reference to the Assembly.

TURCO-GREEK DISPUTE SETTLED BY COUNCIL

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31 (AP)—The conflict between Turkey and Greece over the exchange of populations was settled today by the Council of the League of Nations by the adoption of a report drawn up by Viscount Ishii of Japan.

The Ishii report asks the mixed commission, which controls the exchange of populations between the two nations, to meet immediately, and to settle all of the outstanding questions arising from the recent arrest of Greeks in Constantinople.

The report emphasizes the Council's pleasure over the fact that both Greece and Turkey have agreed to recognize the plenary authority of the commission and remarks that if any juridical question arises in the future, it can be referred to the World Court of Justice either directly or through the Council.

Asking the commission to render periodical reports to the Council on the progress of its work, and urging both Greece and Turkey to execute loyally the convention for the exchange of populations, the report declines to express any opinion on the recent arrests of Greeks in Constantinople.

Inasmuch as Greece and Turkey had raised the general question of the treatment of minorities, the Council asked both governments to submit to the Council at its December meeting in Rome reports on the situations of the Greek minority in Constantinople and the Turkish minority in western Thrace.

MAYA DIGGING WILL CONTINUE

Carnegie Institute Reports Progress in Excavating Old Temple

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The excavations undertaken in Yucatan by the Carnegie Institution have been so successful that they will be continued on an extended scale next year, it is stated in a report just published by the Mexican Foreign Office. Although intensive work on the Chichen-Itza ruins was carried on for only one month last summer, considerable progress was made and the excavations on the group of buildings known as the "Temple of a Thousand Columns" brought to light many important indications of the ways of Maya life and culture.

The excavators started work last summer by clearing the woods over a surface of 20 hectares to give a complete view of the aggregate of buildings making up the Temple of a Thousand Columns. Excavations were then begun on the west side of the ruins, and the entrance to the building was uncovered.

There also was uncovered a tunneled passage which formed the communication between the inclosure of the square and the outside. The interior of this passage was perfectly well preserved, showing the typical roofing of the Maya architecture—but the most interesting detail in this excavation was the discovery of the varied stones decorating both sides of the entrance and exit of the passage. They bear the figures of tigers and birds, one figure facing the other on each of the two extremes of the passage, so that the tigers are facing the west and the birds the east.

Another excavation brought to light a paved hall or shrine with 48 square columns. The shrine was shaped like a small truncate pyramid, one meter in height and measuring two and four meters at the base. This pyramid has a superimposed cornice, and the four sides are carved to represent warriors and feathered snakes; the cornice is decorated with snakes only. The floor as well as the pillars still bear traces of the original painting which decorated them, this being especially true of the floor, which is painted a deep red.

IMPROVING DIXIE HIGHWAY

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence) — The Louisville-Nashville link of the Dixie Highway, the oldest of the great transcontinental highways of the United States, will be completed this winter and the 6000-mile road from Lake Michigan to Miami, Fla., then be in "top-notch" condition, it is announced by Joseph S. Boggs, state highway engineer. A Tennessee section is now under way and work on a long stretch in Kentucky has been completed. Mammoth Cave is a few miles off this highway in Kentucky.

"GRAVE ERRORS" MADE AT CLARK REPORTS BOARD

Special Investigating Committee Places Responsibility on Trustees

The nature of a new policy introduced in 1920 and "a series of grave administrative errors which have attended its execution" have been factors in making the present position of Clark University at Worcester, with respect to its postgraduate departments, inferior to that which it held in 1919-20, a committee of the American Association of University Professors, named to investigate conditions at Clark, said in its report made public today.

"In 1920, when Clark College and Clark University came for the first time under one president, the newly appointed Dr. W. W. Atwood, the trustees were confronted with a difficult situation, chiefly financial, which made essential some concentration and reorganization of the activities of the graduate school," the report said. "But instead of building on the foundation already laid, the trustees, without the knowledge of the faculty, adopted the policy of eliminating or reducing several of the existing departments in order to establish a new school of geography, of which President Atwood is head, and to which more than 30 per cent of the departmental funds are devoted.

"The trustees and president justified this as enabling Clark to make a new and distinctive contribution in a field where it would not be in competition with larger and wealthier institutions, but the committee is of the opinion that the presumption against so radical a change in the character of the institution was strong, that the circumstances of Clark University were not favorable for such an undertaking, and that this ambitious educational venture has not been justified by success."

As the most important of a "series of grave administrative errors" in connection with the application of the new policy, the committee named the failure to consult with the faculty.

"That matters of educational policy should not be decided by a lay governing board of a university without ascertaining the opinion of the educational staff is a usually accepted principle," the report said. "If it were commonly disregarded the future of American higher education would not be hopeful.

"President Atwood in consenting to become the executant of the new policy undertook a difficult and embarrassing task, demanding not only energy and sincere enthusiasm for the science of geography (both of which he has abundantly manifested) but also a high degree of tact, administrative wisdom, coolness and good humor under opposition, fairness in controversy and ability to see another man's point of view; and these qualities he has apparently been unable to command. The charge that he is indifferent to scientific research as such does not seem to be established. On the other hand it is true that his administration has been more distinguished by the addition of a summer school, correspondence courses, and athletic field and a dormitory than by any increase in the research activities of the university."

The report recalled that the fact that serious trouble existed at Clark was brought to public attention by the action of President Atwood in breaking up a meeting of the student Liberal Club, at which Scott Nearing was speaking, and continued:

"His attitude on the question of free speech is that it is the function of a university to protect its students against even hearing doctrines that to the president or faculty seem pernicious. President Atwood regards the whole subsequent agitation at the university as due to the efforts of a small group of 'radical' professors who resented his closing of the Nearing meeting. In this, as in several other instances, Dr. Atwood has seriously misconceived the realities of the situation. The unrest and distrust of the administration began long before and were chiefly due to those causes which have already been stated."

The committee, in concluding its report, expressed the hope that it "may aid in clarifying public opinion and that it may in no way retard, but definitely promote, the welfare of Clark and the more effectual realization of the ends for which the university exists, and to which it has in the past rendered notable service."

The committee was headed by Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins, and included Profs. John M. Brewer of Harvard, Robert K. Root of Princeton, and H. S. White of Vassar.

JUDGE QUESTIONS VACCINATION ORDER

SARNIA, Ont., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Justice Rose, presiding at the assizes here, refused to grant a mandatory order compelling the school board to admit pupils who in defiance of the board of health had not been vaccinated. He commented, however, on the doubtful necessity of the order being enforced. A number of Sarnia children were refused admittance to the schools for non-compliance with the vaccination order issued by the Board of Health.

There is no existing epidemic of smallpox and parents decided to test the matter in the courts, the case coming first before Mr. Justice Rose. It is likely that an appeal will be taken to a higher court, but in the meantime the children affected by the Board of Health order must remain away from school.

DICKENSIANA RELICS SHOWN IN WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—A novel exhibit of Dickensiana — relics of Charles Dickens, the great novelist—has been gathered together and put on display in a local departmental store by the Winnipeg branch of the Dickens Fellowship. There are more than 500 articles in the exhibit, including steel engravings that illustrated old volumes of Dickens, photographs of Dickens and members of his family, and of localities described by the writer in his works, a bank check drawn by Dickens on Coutts' bank in 1862; a letter written at Gads Hill, 1859. A section of the display contains a book, "The Jews of Dickens," the author of which is one named Leffman; "The Lawyers of Dickens," written by a lawyer, and a volume entitled "Dickens as a Social Reformer."

FRENCH LOAN APPROVED

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—The French Cabinet today ratified the decree authorizing the Minister of Finance to issue the new internal loan in the form of Treasury bonds maturing in 10 years, the issue to be begun Nov. 12. Details would be made known later, it was announced.

JAPANESE ARE CONTEMPLATING MERGER OF THEIR STEEL PLANTS

Government May Lease Its Property for Private Operation —Company-Owned Concerns Are Heavily Subsidized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The Japanese Government has under consideration a merger of all steel plants in the country, Government owned and private, according to advices received here by the Department of Commerce. Undue expansion after the war is held responsible for the plight in which the steel industry finds itself today.

From unofficial sources it was learned that the Japanese might lease the government plant for private operation. The government plant has been compelled to sell its product at prices approaching those of its foreign competitors and which the private Japanese plants could not meet, thus competing with their own as well as foreign plants. Even under this condition, however, the government plant has shown little or no profit for some time, the department report states, and reports other than departmental are to the effect that private plants were absolutely shut out.

Japanese steel producers face handicaps of material and production aside from those of price also, it has been pointed out. The Government has endeavored to aid private industry, the navy buying from the private manufacturers whenever practicable, although the army requirements could not always be thus met. The department information is that the private plants are heavily subsidized by the Government.

The proposed consolidation is expected to eliminate unsound plants and increase the general efficiency of the others. It is not believed here that the conditions are traceable to any great extent to any let-down as a result of the limitation of arms agreements. It was pointed out today that Japanese Navy demands on steel production had always been so heavy as to require the best efforts of what plants there were, and even since the conference, it is understood here, Japanese building in types not barred by the agreement has been sufficient to offset any such let-down from this cause.

VANCOUVER PROMISED TRADE WITH SIBERIA

VANCOUVER, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—An unexpected development, in connection with the wheat export trade is the promise of a considerable trade with Siberia. A Japanese vessel is due in Vancouver next month to load 5000 tons of sacked wheat for Vladivostok. This is a first shipment, but others are to follow.

It is realized that shipping wheat to Russia is like carrying coals to Newcastle and that the trade is not likely to continue for many years. The demand for Canadian wheat in Siberia is accepted, however, as proof of the contention that Russia for the present has ceased to be a wheat exporting country. It is thought in the wheat trade that Russia may never again become the big factor she was in controlling wheat prices before the World War.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WOULD ECONOMIZE

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The annual session of the British Columbia Legislature has been called for Nov. 3. A large number of important issues will come before the Assembly, but overshadowing all is the question whether beer shall be sold in this Province over the bar. The Cabinet will spend the month intervening between now and the opening of the House in shaping the budget along lines of the most rigid economy. The Government's program of economy was started this week by the closing of the Provincial Publicity Bureau.

TEACHERS ASK FOR EQUAL PAY

Mass Meeting at Australia House Unanimously Favors Change

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20—F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, speaking to the members of the National Union of Women Teachers at the recent mass meeting called to Australia House, London, to demand that equal pay should be given to men and women teachers of the same professional status, by raising the women's scale to that of the men, said if women were really in earnest in their desire for equality they must make up their minds to discover a reasonable and practical solution to the problem. Solidarity was a very important factor in bringing about reform, and until all women had struggled out of the atmosphere of inferiority it was useless to expect one section to break bonds. All professions and occupations, he said, must be thrown open upon equal terms.

S. P. Viant dealt with the heavy influence of the education committees upon equal play. Members of education committees were but the reflection of the people who elected them; and work, if it was to be of any value, must reach that general public in whose mind there still lurked the belief that woman was in reality the inferior of man.

Miss Crosby pointed out the serious consequences to a country in which the balances of educational adjustments were continually unstable and continually a matter of disagreement and grievance. Good work could never be done while performed under unjust conditions, and injustice reacted first and foremost upon the children. The Burnham Committee, she said, was sitting to formulate scales not only for today but for the future, and long views must be taken.

The following resolution, moved from the chair, was carried unanimously by a packed audience:

> This meeting protests against the differentiation between the salaries of men and women teachers, and in view of their equal professional training and duties, calls upon the Government, the local education authorities, and the Burnham Committee to establish the principle of equal pay for men and women teachers of the same professional status, by raising the women's scale to that of men.

RUSSIA ABANDONS WHEAT EXPORT PLAN

MOSCOW, Oct. 31—The Soviet Government has been obliged to abandon its plan for the exportation of wheat, Leo B. Kameneff announced at a plenary sitting of the central committee of the Communist Party. This, he said, was due to the failure of the government organization to realize their original plan of acquiring 400,000,000 poods (7,222,600 tons) of grain to cover the state needs. The Government had therefore modified its entire program for exports and imports.

The importation of foreign goods would be limited to articles of absolute necessity, among them $50,000,000 worth of American cotton. This, Mr. Kameneff said would bring the textile industry to 63 per cent of its pre-war production.

LEAGUE CIRCLES DOUBT BRITAIN SIGNING DRAFT

Prospects of Arbitration Protocol Not Rosy, Is Feeling in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 31—The feeling is strong in foreign diplomatic circles here that the new British Government will not sign the Geneva arbitration protocol. If they do not, the prospects of the proposed disarmament conference which the protocol lays down should be called on June 15 next, become rather remote. Three out of the four permanent members of the League of Nations Council must ratify the protocol, if it is to become effective, and Italy has already been hinting at its intention to wait and see what Great Britain does.

In League circles here it is admitted that the immediate outlook for the arbitration protocol is not rosy, although it is felt that something on the same lines cannot fail to be adopted ultimately. Much, however, is thought to depend on whom Stanley Baldwin chooses to succeed Ramsay MacDonald as Foreign Minister.

In the meanwhile, League supporters, if they are compelled to abandon the protocol for the time being are hoping at least to persuade the Conservatives to sign the optional clause to the statute of The Hague permanent court. France did so, when signing the arbitration protocol, and it is held that if Great Britain followed suit, it would not only be a step in advance for the prevention war, but it would also finally close any loophole for separate French action in the Ruhr Valley which may have been left under the London Agreement, by which the Dawes report was implemented.

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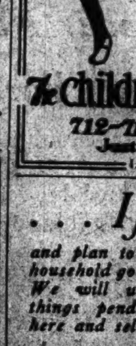
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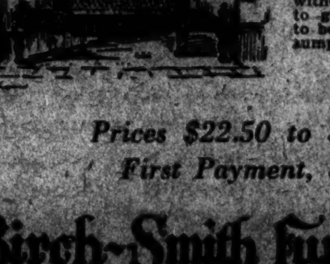
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Alabama Single Tax Colony Completes Thirtieth Year

Report of Fairhope's Experiment Asserts Successful Application of Ground Rent Theory

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 31—The successful operation of Fairhope, Alabama's single tax colony, has caused much interest among the people of Alabama, following a recent report of the plan of operation of the community, which was made in a newspaper article published in the weekly paper of Baldwin County. Fairhope recently has completed 30 years of operation as a single tax colony and members declare that the theory is not only a good theory, but good in practice.

Fairhope is situated on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, about 15 miles from the city of Mobile. The first single taxers settled there 30 years ago and started their experiment. Fairhope is now a town with a population of 1500, with the colony, chartered as the Fairhope Single Tax Corporation, owning several hundred acres of land which it has acquired through the years, at a cost of approximately $20,000, though the holdings are now admittedly worth many times that amount.

Leases for 99 Years

The corporation owns all of the real estate and improvements on the property and leases them to tenants for a period of 99 years at a fair rental value on the real estate alone. With the rentals the corporation pays the taxes, school and municipal expenses, and in addition has accumulated a small balance.

The school is free to all residents of the town of Fairhope, but outsiders are required to pay a small tuition fee.

The corporation not only pays the property tax, but pays the poll tax of its members. As a result Fairhope casts the largest vote in proportion to population of any town in the State.

Under the laws of Alabama all kinds of property are taxed, land, houses, machinery, whatever a man may own, and no exception is made in favor of Fairhope. The corporation pays all of these taxes, whether the amount assessed against the lessee exceeds or falls under the amount of his annual rental.

Corporation Pays Other Taxes

Farmers, gardeners, laborers, merchants, manufacturers, all pay ground rental only, and the corporation pays their state, county, and all other taxes, including federal income tax.

With the excess rentals for taxes, the corporation has built a wharf from which it received an income last year of more than $12,000.

The citizens of Fairhope contend that everybody should be taxed alike, and they insist that the fundamentals on which the Fairhope corporation is operated insure this condition. They assert that they are not tax dodgers, as many people erroneously believe, but merely conscientious objectors who have found a way out. So long as the State gets its taxes, the Fairhopers say, no objections to their plan are raised.

Portland's Bookish Atmosphere Painted by New York Publisher

George Palmer Putnam Finds Horace Greeley's "Young Man" a Robust Literary Connoisseur

By GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Horace Greeley's much-pointed-at young man who went west has grown up. And not only physically is his maturity evident, for he has acquired taste and cultural discernment far beyond his years. Already in things literary and artistic he is something of a connoisseur—a robust connoisseur of the best America has to offer. By which I mean the west, in its own right, knows and loves books.

The proof of the pudding is in the seeing. And I know no better place to see, understandingly, than Portland, Oregon, where today is one of the most altogether enticing bookstores in all America—an institution which only could exist because its clientele appreciates it. No longer has New England and the east any monopoly (if it ever had!) of love of good literature. Nor any monopoly in its public fostering of this love. Which sounds a bit extravagant, but at that is quite sincere, because I have in my thought the new home of the famous old Gill book store where one finds an atmosphere of genuine "bookishness."

A Friendly Poets' Corner

Out there in that other corner of the United States, so far from Boston and Broadway, they have formed in this store a "Poets' Corner." It's a friendly corner centering around a generous, homey fireplace, before whose broad hearth comfortable chairs, pleasant reading lights and chosen books invite you to pause and read and perhaps dream a bit of the romantic pioneering yesterdays when Oregon was a wilderness. There are photographs of authors, appreciatively dedicated to the "Corner" and its sponsors, sent by writers from al corners of the world and presented by the many who have experienced the hospitality of this literary haven.

There is the lovely poem written on the spot by Charles Hanson Towne when the Poets' Corner building was dedicated, and other souvenirs of that visit, two years since, of the group of "rough writers" who went vacationing west with their publisher, himself an ex-Oregonian—Wallace Irwin, the intrepid Dr. Traprock, Frederic O'Brien, Hubbard Hutchinson, Ruth Hale. And there are some rare drawings of bucking horses by Wallace Smith, now of Oregon, whose stories and whose pictures bid fair to saturate the reading public with a new zest for things western.

Producer of Writers

A producer of writers, too, is Portland. Such a versatility of production; John T. McCutcheon, who well would have been a great author had he not chosen to become a superlative caricaturist; Anne Shannon Monroe, Anthony Euwer, with his charming poetry and his delicate sketches; Will Finley, naturalist, and —but this can be no catalog! To essay any complete listing from memory, here in the hurly-burly of a New York office, is altogether too risky. Inevitably I'd forgetfully leave out a treasured friend!

One last word to whomever has enthusiasm for fine books. I'm reminded because in August, in that Poets' Corner, I found another first edition, and dipped into it again with renewed pleasure. It's ""The Canoe and the Saddle" by Theodore Winthrop, colorful narrative of his own experiences in the old Oregon country as he found it back in 1853, when his own book was, I imagine, the first written west of the Rockies, and when the idea of bookstores and "poets' corners where rolls the Oregon" would have been quite as fantastic as the notion that iron rails might ever span the continent.

CANADIAN JAILS SATISFY MINISTER

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—E. J. McMurray, solicitor-general of Canada, returning after an inspection of the penitentiaries, provincial jails, and reformatories throughout western Canada, declared that he was well satisfied with the conditions prevailing in these institutions.

The most modern and scientific reformative methods had been adopted by Canadian prison officials generally. One of the most important features of the present system provided for the prison inmates being employed at work in which they were interested, which made it easier for them to adapt themselves to civil life after being released.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR WANTS "NO MORE WAR"

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., Sept. 25—In all the capital cities of Australia and some of the larger provincial centers "No More War" demonstrations have been recently held by the Labor Party. Those in Melbourne were promoted by the Trades Hall Council, and were addressed by G. M. Prendergast, the Premier; J. P. Jones, Minister of Public Works, and J. Cain, honorary Minister, as well as other prominent members of the Labor Party, representatives of the Socialist Party, the Melbourne Peace Society, Australian Church, Society of Friends, and the Women's International League of Peace. Dr. Harrington Lees, Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne, declined to take part in the demonstration on the ground that it was organized by a political party, and because it was not proposed to attempt to abolish industrial strife, but merely to deal with national wars.

Motions carried called on all countries to give effect immediately to a policy of complete disarmament. To create an anti-war psychology the discontinuance was advocated of the policy of war-glorification and naval and military hero-worship, through the columns of textbooks and school papers, and the substitution of matter calculated to foster the spirit of international peace. In this respect J. Lemmon, Minister of Education, has already given instructions that the Victoria school paper shall not publish anything tending to the glorification of war.

CONSTITUTION THREAT DENOUNCED BY LEGION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—"Constitutional Safety Day" will be observed by member sof the American Legion of New York County next Saturday as a result of a resolution justt pasesd by the organization's Americanization committee. The resolution declares that "the Constitution is being openly threatened by attempts to give Congress the right to make its authority greater that that of the Supreme Court of the United Saes.

"Substitution of Congres for a Supreme Court," it declares, "would tear down the constitutional safeguards which are the protective bulwarks of our people and would deprive them of guarantees which are the last support of the individual's right and would thus constitute a national calamity."

PROPAGANDA CHARGE MADE AGAINST LEGION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Charges that American Education Week, Nov. 17-23, is being used by the American Legion to spread "intolerant propaganda against progressive political and industrial thought under the guise of combating radicalism" are contained in a letter sent to John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The letter, signed by Rev. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the union, urges that Education Week next year be taken entirely out of the hands of the American Legion, which since 1921 has co-operated with the United States Bureau of Education and the National Education Association in directing observance of the week.

MICHIGAN MASONS LAY LANSING CORNER STONE

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Members of Michigan Grand Lodge of Masons have laid the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple here. Lansing Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, was the escort for the Grand Lodge officers.

The new temple will rank second only in this State to the Detroit Temple. It will be a seven-story structure of Indiana lime stone and severely classic design. It will cost approximately $1,000,000.

Freemasonry came to Lansing with the coming of the state capital in 1848. So marked has been the growth of Masonry in Lansing in the last five years that the present three-story temple was outgrown.

MESSIAH SHRINE INSTITUTED WITH ELABORATE CEREMONY

Exemplification in Boston Last Night to Be Followed by Public Exhibition Tonight

Hundreds of members of the Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, in Boston for the institution of Messiah Shrine for Newton and exemplification of the work, which was successfully rendered last evening in Symphony Hall by the 10 shrines in Massachusetts, will attend the exhibition drill, concert and entertainment in Mechanics Building tonight, the second big event in the three-day sessions being held here. Grand officers of the grand chapters of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts and neighboring states, together with high officials of the Masonic fraternity, have been invited to attend. Nonmembers will be admitted tonight.

MRS. SUSAN H. WUIST
Supreme Worthy High Priestess of White Shrine of Jerusalem

Highest officers of the White Shrine, the Supreme Worthy High Priestess, Mrs. Susan H. Wuist of Dayton, O., and Supreme Watchman of the Shepherds, Guy A. Ham of Boston, were present for the exemplification of the work last evening, and are to attend the function in Mechanics Building tonight. Spectacular electrical effects were arranged specially for the ceremonial last evening by Orla L. Briggs of Detroit Shrine, Detroit, Mich. Robert W. Southworth was master of ceremonies, assisted by Minnie H. Kennedy. A total of 859 officers, including choirs, from the 10 shrines in this State participated.

Highest Officer Attends

It was one of the most elaborate ceremonials ever staged by a fraternal organization in Boston and special significance was given to the gathering by the presence of Mrs. Wuist, who is making her first visit to Boston since election to the highest office in the order, last May. She was Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, O. E. S., in 1919, just 10 years after she was Worthy Matron of Dayton Chapter, No. 125, Dayton, O.

Mrs. Wuist is a graduate of Steele High School and the Myers School of Elocution and Dramatic Art, Dayton. During the last presidential primaries, she traveled extensively under auspices of the national committee and had charge of the Republican Women Speakers' Bureau of the Third District of Ohio. She organized Allah Court, No. 11, Order of the Amaranth, in 1922, and a year later was chosen as the first Grand Royal Matron of the Grand Court of Ohio, O. of A. She received the degrees of the White Shrine of Jerusalem in Cincinnati Shrine, No. 4, in 1912, and in 1916 instituted Dayton Shrine, No. 13, becoming its first Worthy High Priestess. She has since held several offices in the Supreme Shrine and in 1920 became Supreme Worthy Guide. In May, 1924, she was elected Supreme Worthy High Priestess.

Program of Entertainment

Tonight's festivities begin with a musical offering by the Aleppo Drum Corps of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, under leadership of Louis Harlow. The Aleppo Temple Patrol, headed by Fred E. Bolton, Major, then will give an exhibition drill, followed by the White Shrine consolidated choirs, singing "With Sheathed Swords," from "Naaman," by Sir Michael Costa.

Aleppo Temple Drum Corps then will play the "Regimental Review March," by Panella, followed by an exhibition by the drill team of Lebanon Shrine, No. 2, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which Henrietta L. Roesser is captain. The male chorus of the White Shrine Choir will render "Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust," by Gounod, and "Mandalay," by Speaks. Aleppo Temple Drum Corps will play, "American Hymn," by Keller, followed by an exhibition by the drill team of Bethlehem Shrine, No. 5, of Salem, Mass., of which Col. Ernest R. Redmond is drillmaster.

Chorus singing of "Twilight Is Lovelight," by Rubinstein, and "The Lost Chord," by Sullivan, by the male chorus of the White Shrine Choir, will be followed by the "Second Regiment (Connecticut) March," by the Aleppo Drum Corps, and "Rock of Ages March," by the same organization.

Joppa Shrine, No. 8, of Binghamton, N. Y., then will give an exhibition drill, under direction of M. E. Lewis, drillmaster. Aleppo Drum Corps will render "The College Spirit March" and "Trumpets of Victory;" with the consolidated choirs of the White Shrine closing the musical entertainment with "Hail Bright Abode," from "Tannhäuser," by Wagner.

MARRIED COUPLE TRAVEL 83,000 MILES

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence) — Eighty-three thousand miles by automobile is the record that has been established by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Davenport, Indianapolis, Ind., who recently arrived in this city. Their trip has covered a period of four years, commencing June, 1920, when they started for Florida on a honeymoon trip that was 30 years overdue.

Mr. and Mrs. Davenport like being on the road and living in their specially fitted up car so well that they are going to continue their travels and will spend the winter months touring the southern states.

CANADIAN SURVEYOR VISITS BARREN LANDS

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—G. H. Blanchet, director of surveys, Ottawa, has made a lengthy trip by canoe through a country which is "terra incognita" to most white men, and now but little touched even by the natives.

He left Edmonton on June 3, and completing first the survey of Great Slave Lake, commenced in 1921, Mr. Blanchet's party, 15 in all, headed north and east into the "barren lands" to survey the area contiguous to the big chain of lakes from which the Copper Mine, Backs, Yellow Knife and Thelon rivers drain the area lying from Great Slave Lake north to the Arctic, and northeast to the shores of Hudson's Bay.

The route taken was by way of Artillery Lake, past the site of old Fort Reliance, through the Clinton, Golden and Aylmer lakes to Lake Mackay.

IDAHO TO LEGISLATE LAND COLONIZATION AND SANE PUBLICITY

POCATELLO, Ida., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—A state department of land settlement and publicity is the purpose of a bill to be introduced in the next Idaho Legislature. This department, in co-operation with communities interested, would make surveys, prepare lists of available lands and provide information as to crops and yields to be expected normally.

This is part of a systematic land settlement policy intended primarily to function when large acreages are reclaimed by the American Falls and other large-scope irrigation projects. The Eastern Idaho Federation, a co-operative organization of chambers of commerce is leading in the work.

Provision for a contract price will be made to preclude the possibility of the owner raising the figure as soon as a prospective buyer is found. The completed price and crop lists will be turned over to the colonization agents of the railroads, which have pledged full assistance to the project.

Many examples of the wrong type of colonization were studied at the federation meeting. In these cases, several in Idaho, the damage of the aftermath of publicity more than offset the constructive work accomplished.

LABOR CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN ONTARIO

STRATFORD, Ont., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Evidence of the general improvement in labor conditions in Ontario is to hand in the announcement that railway shops here and at other divisional centers in the western part of the province are again operating the full six-day week and with complete staffs. The Canadian National Railways shops here were running at part strength for five days for some weeks, but the working hours have been lengthened and many of the men who were laid off have been re-engaged.

The same situation exists at London, where the shops of the Canadian National have resumed full time schedules. At St. Thomas the shops of the Michigan Central and Wabash railways which were operating on a five-day week schedule for several months have been restored to full time, and officials of those two roads announce that plenty of business is in sight for the coming winter.

SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRY BUILT BY "BLINDCRAFT" FURNITURE

San Francisco Institution Twice Outgrows Quarters in Welfare Work, Avoiding Doles

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (Staff Correspondence)—Of all of San Francisco's successful industries none is more engaging than that built up by the San Francisco Association for the Blind, operating a large factory where rattan furniture, brooms and other articles are made. Entirely independent of charity subsidies gleaned from "drives" but capitalized by private donations freely given, the association has forged ahead on a straight business basis, has twice outgrown its quarters, in 1918 and 1924, and established a reputation for the uniform excellence of its products.

The new three-story fireproof building nearing completion is a testimonial, not altogether to mechanical efficiency, but also to the exercise of indefatigable patience and compassion expressed by the management. A visit to the factory furnishes several object lessons.

Becoming Self-Supporting

The institution is approaching a paying basis, everybody works and everybody is happy. The average number of employees is now 85, with an annual pay roll of $95,000 for all departments and total sales in 1923 of $122,748.

No discrimination is made regarding workers. In figuring costs, a worker is a worker regardless of seeming deficiencies. On the cost of the finished article when placed on the market, the workers are advanced the major portion of the profit before it is sold. The profit is added to his wage. As a worker's dexterity increases he is placed on piece work. However, neither broom makers nor reed workers are engaged for a stipulated weekly wage, but apprentices are assured $12 a week until proficient to do piece work. In the broom department such workers receive in addition to their earnings 10 per cent of their monthly wages.

Economic Independence the Goal

In this unique industrial organization economic independence is a chief objective. Neither state nor city supports this industry. The name "Blindcraft" is its registered trade-mark of quality and is stamped on many articles steadily mounting in quantity output. That of brooms will increase from 60 dozens a day in the present old quarters to approximately 150 dozen a day in the new building, with a proportionate increase in employees.

In 1923 17 carloads of raw material were used in the course of manufacturing "Blindcraft" products. The reed and rattan furniture department is growing rapidly. Large quantities of beautifully-woven pieces are being placed in the best-known buildings in San Francisco, shipped to Honolulu and sold to customers in New York city. The association competes successfully on strictly business basis with national furniture houses throughout the United States.

SIX MONTHS' STRIKE IN ALBERTA ENDED

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence) — After a period of over six months, April 1 to Oct. 10, the Alberta coal field strike is concluded and the men have returned to work. According to estimates of the Department of Labor, 775,000 man-working days and a coal production of 1,500,000 tons were lost because of the strike, which involved approximately 8000 men.

The collieries in the Lethbridge coal field, as well as the Drumheller mines and those in the Red Deer Valley coal field, are now in full operation, as the miners reported back for work on Oct. 20. The conclusion of the strike means a defeat for the miners, who have now agreed to a reduction in wages of $1.17 a day for contract miners, and a decrease of 12½ per cent for men on day wage. Much satisfaction is felt by the Alberta people that a settlement has been reached.

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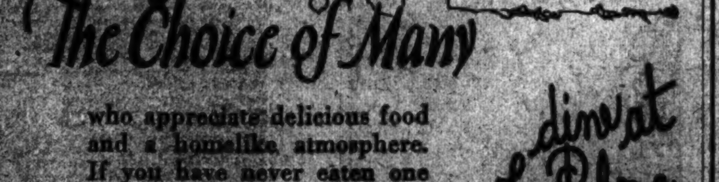
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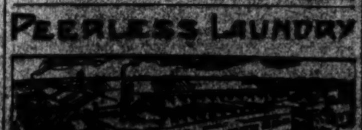
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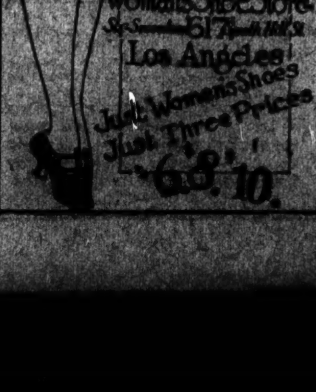
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News of Music—Art—Theaters—Motion Pictures

Schönberg and Busoni Honored

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Oct. 7

TWO great musicians have recently been honored throughout the musical world, Arnold Schönberg and Ferruccio Busoni. On the occasion of his birthday Schönberg was praised in a hundred newspaper articles. Everybody knows who he is, though very few people know what he means. He has become famous by making himself unpopular. For since most people depend on sound in music, Schönberg, who seems to despise it, alarms the greater number of his hearers. Thus whenever a Schönberg evening is announced, it is more curiosity than real understanding that leads a great audience to the hall.

It is very rarely that piano pieces can produce a revolutionary effect. This is the case with Schönberg, who makes the instrument cry out so intensely that the hearers, so far as they remain serious, cannot fail to be impressed by it. This man, who has pulled down the whole fabric of tradition in music, has now reached an idiom that is understood only by those who are able to read the piano score, while those who are listening without preparation stand before problems so complicated that they despair of solving them. Schönberg's Op. 23, which is his latest, excels in heaping up in very small space all that offends common ears. Is his music of the future, or have we to complain of the decay of an art born to give mankind pleasure and edification? Those who have penetrated its mystery consider that, though it leaves behind it all the common and mundane, it is the purest art of the present and the only hope of the future.

But with all due respect to Schönberg, who is a master of revolution, I must confess that Igor Stravinsky, the other great revolutionary musician, and an astonishing inventor of sound and rhythm, seems to me a necessary complement to Schönberg.

A Schönberg Evening

The latest Schönberg evening took place in the Berlin Sing-Akademie, and Heinz K. Jolles, a young and very gifted pianist wholly devoted to the task of making modern music known, played the piano pieces, while the Roth Quartet, a new association of young players, gave a persuasive reading of Schönberg's second string quartet. The Roth Quartet, which in a very little time has gained a great and well-deserved reputation, has been invited by the Contemporary Music Center in London to give a recital there, and to include some modern German compositions.

The other great musician, Ferruccio Busoni, has now to be commemorated. This great virtuoso not only overcame all the difficulties arising from the keyboard but succeeded in transforming both sound and technique. Not being content, he transcribed the piano and organ works of Johann Sebastian Bach, of whom he had an understanding deeper than that of most musicians of this time. His was a creative talent and he therefore began to dislike an instrument which seemed to restrain his imagination from mounting to lofty heights.

Busoni devoted his whole life to new experiments. He left a rich inheritance of works, which, if not finding the favor of the general public, represent interesting results of his activity. It is very strange to hear now a work like his quartet Op. 19, that strikes you by its freshness and betrays nothing of the hard fights he fought against all that was spontaneous in him. It was written by a young man of 19. It would be worth while to insert this work into the programs of chamber music concerts.

Mascagni Moves

Pietro Mascagni is still in Berlin. The "Aida" performances which took place in a motorcar exhibition hall on a great scale, have broken down. It was a very unpleasant thing for the bankers who had taken financial part in it. But enterprise is not to be defeated, and Mascagni is now transported to the Grosse Schauspielhaus, that huge amphitheater, which has undergone many transformations. It served first, after having been a circus, for some performances of the Deutsches Theater under Max Reinhardt; then it became the temple of operetta, and is now on the point of harboring revues. During the interval, Mascagni is conducting performances of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," with new singers. It is difficult to conceive the man who composed so much after his first successful opera contenting himself with performing what is really antiquated.

It is much better to hear "Don Giovanni" in the Volksoper under the baton of Leo Blech, formerly general director of the State Opera, and one of the great Kapellmeisters, who gave an interpretation of the work convincing in spite of some overquick tempi, which occasionally made it very difficult for the singers to follow him. The difference between the German and the Italian language in tempo is always to be noticed.

Operetta

Operetta, once distinguished by the masterpieces of Johann Strauss and Jacques Offenbach, is now in a state of decadence. The more deplorable it is the more it attracts the attention of the public. In Germany, music critics still keep their interest in operetta, in the hope that one day a great genius will come to raise it to the height of real art. Let us not forget, however, that Oscar Strauss, Franz Lehár and Leo Fall showed musical ambition in giving their operettas fine orchestral color and in building those finales which, being the clou of the evening, produce a great impression on the public. It sometimes happened, as in the case of Lehár, who is a very diligent reader of opera scores, that an operetta is more like an opera than is compatible with the kind of music to which it belongs. It may be said that, lastly, these mistakes are very welcome to the music critics, who are still longing for musical comedy which will fill the gap between light music and serious opera. Simple nonsense interspersed with dances, among which the fox-trot plays the leading part, has now become predominant. Recently two operettas, "Countess Maritza," by Emmerich Kalman, and "The Favorite of His Majesty," by Jean Gilbert, provided examples of this kind. The latter pill was sweetened by the appearance of Fritzi Massary, the great diva of the operetta, admired by all Berlin.

Motion Picture Contest for Short Subjects

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Hugo Riesenfeld, managing director of the Rivoli, Rialto, and Criterion theaters, continues his course of championing the motion picture in its highest estate by inaugurating a competition for producers of short pictures—three reels or less—to be shown between Sept. 1, 1924, and Aug. 31, 1925. A gold medal will be awarded to the winner of the contest, and a committee of either five or seven exhibitors of national prominence will serve as a jury. Cartoons and animated subjects, as well as comedies, are barred. Mr. Riesenfeld believes that such a competition will help to develop a right sense of competition among producers of short subjects which will result in the general welfare of the picture industry.

"No one appreciates the need of fine short subjects better than myself," Mr. Riesenfeld says in his announcement. "I am constantly seeking fresh ideas. The public is always interested in fine short subjects, and if I can aid in the development of this type of material, I will be very much pleased."

While the shorter film novelties serve to round out interesting motion picture programs, their chief value lies not so much in their entertainment value as in extending the limits of cinematography by new angles of vision and fresh invention of process. Step by step, through the medium of the short films, such wonders as the De Forest Phonofilm are being worked out. The color film, the stereoscopic motion picture—which is already promised for the near future without any individual attachment for the spectator—these and countless other refinements and derivatives to come have their chance for a proper testing out and to prove their value as possible additions to the general equipment of the studios. There is little reason to doubt that the motion picture of the future will have grown so far from its present two-dimensional, monochromatic, and silent state as to become almost another form of expression. On every hand the signs multiply of progress along these various lines of motion picture activity, and Mr. Riesenfeld's competition should stir up some interesting filmatic material. R. F.

Art-in-Trades Club, New York, Exhibits

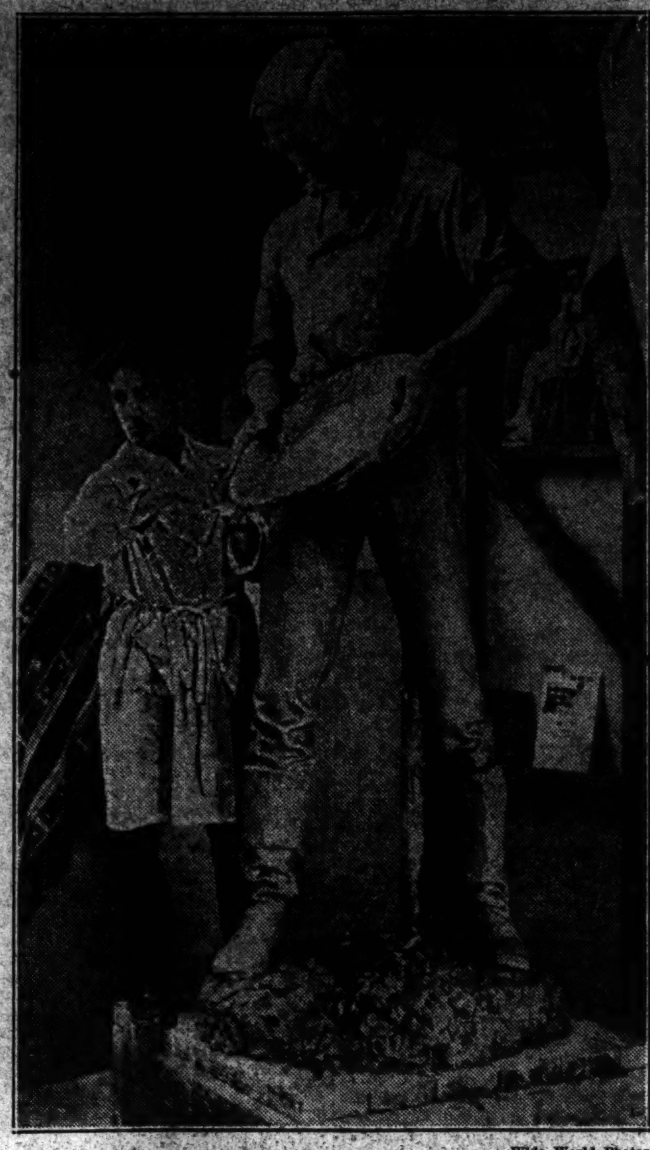
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The Art-in-Trades Club has bent its efforts for the third time to further the cause of the decorative arts in America by another generous display of completely developed interiors on the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria. Some two dozen rooms, ranging from a Spanish-Italian entrance hall to an American apartment of three rooms in the Colonial manner, make an interesting sequence exemplifying the many crafts that go toward the making of a beautiful room of any period. Practically all the leading designers, decorators and craftsmen of New York and vicinity, with additional members from other centers, have contributed.

Among the outstanding rooms to be visited are W. & J. Sloane's Colonial breakfast room; Charles of London's historic Elizabethan living-room; B. Altman & Co.'s master's bedroom; Sterling & Welch Company's (Cleveland, O.) Georgian paneled reception room; the Colby Decorating Company's (Birmingham) Georgian library; E. A. Belmont's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Louis XVI sitting room, and John Weymer's eighteenth century library. Among the special items for consideration are the beautiful wrought gates in iron, silver, and copper by the Edward T. Caldwell Company and the rare group of "toiles de Jouy," those printed French fabrics of the eighteenth century now so popular among modern decorators, lent by Harry Wearne. The closing day is Nov. 13. R. F.

Cleveland Censor Plan

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—An agreement entered into between the theater committee of the Cleveland Federated Churches and of several theaters, provides for a censorship of plays through the reading of criticisms of the pieces before they come here and for a monthly meeting of managers and committeemen. It is proposed to check undesirable plays before they come here. Future bookings for the theaters entering into the plan will be discussed at the monthly meetings.



Wide World Photos

HENRY LYON AT WORK ON "THE PIONEER"

Statue of Early Gold Seeker for Carthay Center, Los Angeles.

"The Rising Son"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Klaw Theater, New York, beginning Oct. 27, 1924, Marc Klaw, Inc., presents "The Rising Son," with J. C. Nugent, Elliott Nugent and Ruth Nugent.

Miss Gray	Marie Curtis
Willis	Thomas MacLarnie
Bess Colfax	Ruth Nugent
Ted Alamayne	Elliott Nugent
Mrs. Malone	Mary Shaw
Jim Alamayne	J. C. Nugent
Madge	Helen Carew
Mr. Peterson	Edward Fielding

The delightful little group of players known as the Nugents, assisted by an excellent company, are appearing at the Klaw Theater in a new comedy by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, entitled "The Rising Son." As this pair of authors gave us the ever-charming "Kempy," comparison between the two plays is inevitable. A truthful report must say that "The Rising Son," as a play, is not in the same class with the earlier piece. This should not be construed to mean that the present play is not good entertainment—it is all of that—but merely an estimation of the two plays.

"The Rising Son" is "spotty" in the extreme. There are scenes of exquisite beauty immediately and closely associated with ones of the claptrap vaudeville variety, and the plot is pretty far-fetched. In other words, the piece is clever, but disconcerting; at times it is very amusing, and the rest of the time it is commonplace.

Let it again be stated that there is much to enjoy and much to laugh at in this performance. It is, however, enjoyment of the entertaining, acting personalities of J. C. Elliott and Ruth Nugent, Mary Shaw, Marie Curtis, Thomas MacLarnie, Helen Carew and Edward Fielding that really counts. Such a cast could make a railway time-table seem witty. F. L. S.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Four short plays by Eugene O'Neill will be revived at the Provincetown Playhouse next Monday night under the collective title of "S. S. Glencairn." The plays are: "In the Zone," "The Moon of the Caribbees," "Bound East From Cardiff" and "The Long Voyage Home."

Congreve's "The Way of the World" will open at the Cherry Lane Playhouse on Nov. 10.

Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell" will be acted at the Earl Carroll Theater next Sunday afternoon and night in German. The production is the first of a series of German plays sponsored by Ulrich Haupt.

"Lass o' Laughter," Henry W. Savage's first production of the season, will come to New York around Thanksgiving.

"The Money Lender" has been placed in rehearsal by Sam H. Harris. James Dale will have the leading rôle.

Ruth Draper will give a program of monologues at the Neighborhood Playhouse Nov. 2.

A revue entitled "Oh, Shaw," is announced for production by Miss Billie Shaw. It will come to New York the middle of November.

Basil Dean will stage "Peter Pan" for Charles B. Dillingham.

Philip Moeller is rehearsing the Theatre Guild's next production, "They Knew What They Wanted," by Sidney Howard, with Richard Bennett and Pauline Lord in the leading rôles.

Carl Randall and Ula Sharon have been engaged for the new "Music Box Revue."

George Hassell will be the principal comedian in "In Heidelberg," the musical version of "Old Heidelberg," soon to be produced by the Shuberts.

Among the Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, Calif., Oct. 23

Special Correspondence

ONCE again Mary Pickford has shattered precedent in her picture work by selecting for her next director a young Austrian, practically unknown in Hollywood's motion picture colony, and who has but one film to his directorial credit. His name is Josef von Sternberg. He was born in Vienna in 1894, and for several years he has been working in pictures in various subordinate capacities. Recently he and some associates made a film called "The Salvation Hunters," and, according to report, had difficulty in finding a company through which to release it. Miss Pickford, her husband Douglas Fairbanks, and Charles Chaplin saw the picture and were so impressed with what von Sternberg had accomplished that he was immediately engaged to direct the next Pickford film, and Messrs. Fairbanks and Chaplin took over "The Salvation Hunters." Miss Pickford has furnished the idea of her new story, which will be written by von Sternberg. Mr. Fairbanks' next story will probably be one of his own, with Spanish backgrounds and elaborately produced.

The wild Tonto Basin country in Arizona is serving as the background for "The Code of the West," Zane Grey's story in which William K. Howard is directing Owen Moore, Constance Bennett, Mabel Ballin, Charles Ogle, and David Butler.

More than 200 persons, including players and technical workers, have begun a two-weeks' sojourn on the Sacramento River for the purpose of filming scenes in Victor Fleming's production of "The Devil's Cargo." Charles Whittaker's story of the early California days. The featured players are Wallace Beery, Pauline Stark, Raymond Hatton, Claire Adams, and William Collier Jr.

William de Mille's Paramount unit, which has been in the high Sierras making scenes for Clara Beranger's screen play, "Locked Doors," has returned to the studio to complete the interiors. In the cast are Betty Compson, Theodore Roberts, Kathlyn Williams, Theodor von Eltz and Robert Edeson.

The Paramount company which is filming "Peter Pan" is now on a rather bewildering location for, assisted by Roy Pomeroy, who parted the waters of the Red Sea in "The Ten Commandments," it has entered the land of fantasy, inhabited mostly by pirates, dragons and fairies. Herbert Brenon is directing the scenes, with Betty Bronson playing the title rôle and Ernest Torrence, Cyril Chadwick, Virginia Brown Faire and Anna May Wong in some of the other principal parts.

Alan Crosland is making a film of Clarence Budington Kelland's magazine story, "Contraband," with Noah Beery, Lois Wilson, Raymond Hatton, Raymond McKee, Charles Ogle and Luke Cosgrove.

Rex Ingram has gone abroad to film Vicente Ibanez's story "Mare Nostrum." His headquarters will be in Paris. Antonio Moreno and Alice Terry will play the leads.

Douglas MacLean has begun work on a comedy, written by himself and scenario staff, called "Sky High." George J. Crone will direct and the cast includes Anne Cornwall, Robert Ober, L. C. Shumway, E. J. Ratcliff and Wade Boteler.

Colleen Moore is to be photographed in a screen version of the musical comedy, "Sally," under the direction of Alfred E. Green.

Plans for filming "The Merry Widow" have been completed. Mae Murray will play the title rôle, and Jack Gilbert is to be Prince Danilo. The film is to be directed by Eric von Stroheim.

Scott Sidney has started production on a film version of the old comedy "Charley's Aunt," with Syd Chaplin, Charlie Chaplin's brother, playing the leading rôle. Others in the cast include James E. Page of London, Phillips Smalley, Eulalie Jensen, Ethel Shannon, Priscilla Bonner, Mary Alken, Lucien Littlefield, James Harrison and Baird James. J. A. B.

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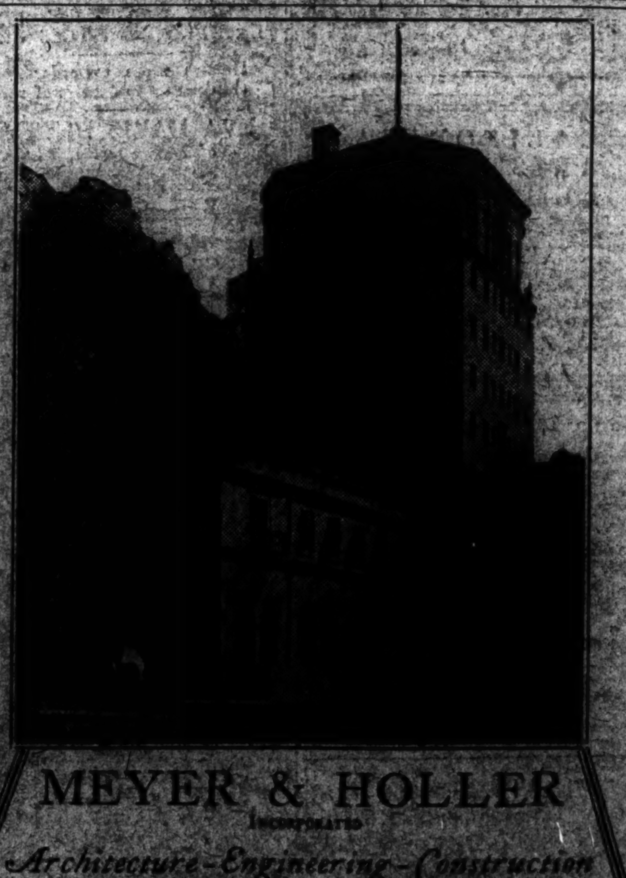

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A Connoisseur of Rare Laces

EVERY woman with an appreciation of that which is delicate and beautiful has a peculiarly warm spot in her heart for fine laces. Millions of yards of machine-made lace are turned out yearly in every civilized country of the world and much of this product is very dainty and beautiful. But when all is said and done, real lace, that which is hand-made, remains the aristocrat among such textiles.

"One day last summer, wishing to learn of someone skilled in the difficult and delicate task of mending real lace, the writer telephoned to Miss Frances Morris of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and asked her if she would supply the name of such an individual. She suggested the person, who in private life is Mrs. Peter Grey, but whose professional cards read Marian Powys, Lace Expert.

In answer to a telephone message Miss Powys replied, "I must ask you to come to my shop because I have the baby in town with me."

Naturally our first question was, "Where is the baby?"

The proud mother forthwith presented him, saying with a smile, "Now you see that one can be a successful business woman and also the mother of a handsome child!"

The sturdy, curly-headed two-year-old, Peter Grey, not only bore out his mother's words but by his charming, unaffected manners proceeded to make a rapid conquest of the visitor's heart.

Marian Powys was born in one of the loveliest regions of England, that southwest corner where are clustered the famous lace-making counties Devon, Dorset, and Somerset. Here in the quaint old parsonage, set amid the vines and flowers of one of the most charming landscapes in rural England, the six sons and four daughters of the vicar were reared in the careful traditions of English gentlefolk. Part of the day's schedule for both boys and girls was the afternoon hour devoted to some handicraft, such as drawing, painting, knitting, embroidery, or fine needlework of one kind or another, including lace-making. As the children bent over their drawing boards, embroidery hooks, or bobbins and pillows, mother or governess read aloud, usually some one of the romantic and stirring tales of Sir Walter Scott.

It was the lace-making that particularly fascinated the little Marian. Even at a very early age she had definite plans for being independent, though this attitude was not encouraged by her charming parents, reared themselves in the traditions of the Victorian age. She determined to prepare herself to follow the profession of an expert in hand-made laces. She began with the making of the beautiful pillow lace—Honiton—which is a native product of Devonshire.

"How did you pursue your further studies, Miss Powys?"

"After learning what I could at home I spent two years studying in various lace centers on the Continent the arts of repairing lace and making it. You realize," she added, "that no one can repair fine lace without knowing how to make it, since the stitches and patterns must be exactly reproduced. Then, too, one must learn the correct methods of washing and cleansing these fragile fabrics."

"What places did you visit?"

"The lace-making countries in Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. I did not get to Venice."

"How did you happen to come to America?"

"I came first about ten years ago to visit my brother, the writer and lecturer, John Cowper Powys. But even then," she continued, "though I was having a very agreeable social time I kept constantly in thought my ultimate ambition to be independent."

"And you felt that America was the best place to achieve this!"

"Oh, by all means—the very best place in the world for a woman."

"And did you open your shop at once?"

"Oh, no, that was a later development. I began by mending and washing fine laces, and as little by little it became known that I had made extensive studies of the subject I was enabled first to obtain pupils, either singly or in classes, and then to procure engagements to lecture."

"Where did you give your lectures?"

"Many of them before women's clubs in different parts of the country, and quite a number before audiences in this city, including one at the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

"And have you written upon the subject?"

"Yes, a number of articles for the needlework departments of various women's magazines."

"When did you turn your attention to the more commercial side of the matter?"

"After some years of the activities thus described I concluded that the time was ripe for a business venture. I established my first shop and succeeded after something of a struggle in making it a profitable concern. Later, I removed to my present location and I expect shortly to enter new quarters nearer the present art center."

This gradual progression from Greenwich Village to one of the smartest retail streets in the world, tells its own story of Miss Powys's practical commercial gifts. But none the less she is thoroughly domestic and glories in her home and garden. The garden represents not a dilettante love of nature but actual physical labor in the raising of flowers and vegetables. She said to the writer one day last summer, "I've just dug my first potatoes—dug them with my own hands." Through the summer, indeed, she came into town to attend to affairs at the shop only once a week, bringing the little boy with her.

Since Miss Powys has become a recognized connoisseur, it is not necessary for her actually to buy laces in order to resell them. "Almost all of my business now rests upon consignments," she remarked. "People send rich laces to me—wedding veils, rare flounces, altar cloths, scarves, collectors' specimens, and the like, to be handled on commission basis."

She proceeded to give various instances of this as she walked about the room with her visitor examining one exquisite piece after another, either hung upon the walls, displayed upon tables, or arranged in glass cabinets. Two of the most notable examples which she now holds are significant not only of her own renown but of conditions abroad. These are the magnificent collection presented to Queen Marie, by her loyal subjects throughout the land, on the occasion of her marriage to Leopold I of Belgium, and the laces which decked upon her bridal day the most beautiful woman in Europe, Eugénie, Empress of the French.

MARIAN POWYS (MRS. PETER GREY)
Expert in Rare Laces, and Lover of Home and Garden, With Her Small Son.

A House Designed for H. J. Zane of East Orange, N. J., by Baker and Cromwell, New York Architects. It Is Built on a Corner Lot With Its Long Facade at Right Angles to the Street, as Was the Custom With Farm Houses of the Colonial and Post-Revolutionary Period in America.

Comfort in a House of Colonial Blend

IT IS safe to say that the favorite characteristic of the house one loves is almost always its hominess, a quality inherent in every line of this piquant and pleasing dwelling, designed for H. J. Zane of East Orange, N. J., by Baker & Cromwell, architects of New York. Patterned on the lines of the early American farmhouse, it embodies in mass and line all the elements for which the style is deservedly popular, and contains in its composite form a hint of the primitive cottage of pioneer days.

In the ability to cull from the past the essentials of an early type and add to it such variations as will increase the comfort of the special tenants who are to occupy the house, lies much of a designer's success. The happy manner in which this has been achieved in the present instance is seen in the introduction of such interesting details as the picturesque groups of English casement windows and the typically American chimney of native fieldstone.

Against a rich background of tall oaks, the white clapboarded house with its battered shutters and doors painted Colonial blue is sharply silhouetted. Even the screen frames also are painted blue to lend emphasis to the color treatment. The yard adjoining the house is enclosed by a neat picket fence, and with its old-fashioned garden gate picked out by strap hinges of hand-wrought iron it adds its own piquant touch to the ensemble, presenting a picture that once seen is not easily forgotten.

Its Placement Secures Sunshine

Built on a corner plot, in a prettily wooded section of East Orange, the house stands with its end to the street, as was the custom in pre-Revolutionary days, and has, running at right angles to it an "L" or one story wing, always a delightful feature of the farmhouses of the Colonial and post-Revolutionary period. Owing to its low-hung roof and rambling construction, it is deceptive in size, giving the impression of a small house when in reality it covers a ground area of 1130 square feet. In both design and arrangement the house is unusual. The plan is much like a capital "T," with the top running parallel to the side street, and the main stem stretching across the lot at right angles, so that there is provided a maximum of light, air and sunshine in all the rooms.

From the street a quaint stepping-stone path leads over the grass terrace to an informal entrance which "gives" on an equally unpretentious hall. The latter is treated with considerable reserve, being accorded merely the dignity of a connecting link between the main living rooms. Directly opposite the entrance an unobtrusive but very graceful Colonial stairway rises by one turn to the upper floor, occupying a minimum amount of space, but at the same time, filling the need practically as well as architecturally in a most acceptable manner.

Like a fine painting richly framed, the living room which measures 15x25 feet, has been given the advantage of a lovely surrounding landscape. From the group of five casement windows on the side street there is a pleasing view. In front is the pillared porch, with its arboreal setting, while parallel to the living room, with access to it by a French door, is a pergola, stretching its length across the width of the lot and supplying by its vine-covered frame a picturesque note.

Comfort Prevails Throughout

From porch to dining room along the main axis of the house is a vista about 60 feet in extent, a feature seldom enjoyed even in houses many times its size. The two big open fireplaces in living and dining rooms not only contribute to the appearance of the rooms but add immeasurably to their comfort. The one in the living room occupies the center of the long wall space at the back, an arrangement of decided advantage since it allows room for the chairs to be drawn comfortably before the blazing logs without their obstructing the space in the apartment.

Beyond the pleasant dining room with its fireplace built into the end of the one-story extension, is the amply-equipped kitchen, an important item in the general scheme of a well-balanced ménage. Fitted up with all the modern conveniences which housekeepers enjoy, it boasts of a pretty dining alcove overlooking the garden, a sink at the proper working height with double drain boards beneath a window; a zinc-covered table on which to place hot dishes as they come from the oven, working tables and in the entry near the outside door the refrigerator. Beyond the kitchen lies a comfortable unit in the shape of a maid's room and bath.

Due to the usual plan of the house, a wonderful upper story is provided with four sleeping rooms [illegible] baths and many closets of a sort to delight the heart of the good housekeeper. Above the hall and living room is the master's suite with bath and twin clothes closets and beyond, under the sloping gable roof over the porch is a spacious cedar closet with built-in chests for packing away woolens. Two sleeping rooms and bath lie over the main body of the house with a large trunk and storage space in the gable end of the fireplace extension of the dining room.

Seldom is a house of such simple lines so impressive in effect as this modern example of American colonial and the reason for it lies in the fact that it was built around the hearthstone and was evolved, as were the early New England houses, to meet the fundamental needs of real home folk. Herein lies the cause of its dignity and enduring charm.

Dutch Rural Recipes

"Wentelteefjes" (Devonshire Toast)

Eight slices of stale bread (about 250 G.), 2½ d. L. milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon cinnamon or the peel of half a grated lemon, 60 G. sugar, 50 G. butter.

Beat up the egg with the cinnamon or the grated lemon peel and 20 G. of the sugar; stir the milk through it, remove the crust from the bread and cut the slices in two. Soak the bread in the liquid until it is saturated and bake the slices slowly with the butter until they are light brown on both sides. In the meanwhile the remaining 40 G. sugar should be crushed to be dredged through a sieve over the cakes the moment before serving these up. The toast may be dished up with stewed fruit.

"Jan-in-Den-Zak" (Dog in a Blanket)

One hundred and fifty G. wheat flour, 150 G. buckwheat flour (or 300 wheat flour only), 20 G. yeast, 1 egg, about 2½ d. L. tepid milk, 100 G. currants, raisins and candied peel, 3 G. salt.

Beat up the egg, add about 2½ d. L. tepid milk and pour the flour into it. Stir the whole well with a wooden spoon until it becomes a smooth paste; mix in the currants and raisins (after washing them in hot water), the candied peel, chopped, salt and yeast, the latter being moistened with the tepid milk. Let the paste rise for an hour and a half, keeping it covered in a lukewarm place.

Soak a cloth or bag in boiling water, sprinkling some flour in the inside in order to prevent the paste from sticking to it and the surrounding water from penetrating it. Put half the risen paste in and tie the cloth or bag up in such a way that sufficient room remains to allow the paste to rise further. Put the pudding in a pan with boiling water, first placing a plate or small dish at the bottom so as to prevent burning. Cook for 2 or 2½ hours. To test if it is done, push a knife into it. If the knife is dry when taken out the pudding is ready. Remove the cloth or bag and let the pudding dry a moment before the fire (do not let it get brown). Dish up with butter and brown sugar treacle or a treacle-sauce. Do not cut the pudding with a knife but with a thin piece of string.

Don't Waste Old Linoleum

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

OLD linoleum may be made to serve a further period of usefulness, although no longer required as floor covering.

For the kitchen the writer wished to provide mats on which saucepans could stand during dishing-up, so with the help of a compass and a sharp knife, suitable discs of linoleum were cut out for this purpose. Then a piece of linoleum was cut to fit the top of the kitchen worktable which had hitherto required much scrubbing. The kitchen shelves also had strips of linoleum cut to fit them; these strips were painted white and used instead of paper; they could be washed when necessary and did away with the constant changing of shelf papers.

In the bathroom an old cane-bottomed chair was reseated with a piece of linoleum cut to fit and suitably painted. Also the wall at the side of the bath needed a splasher, and one was cut out of the linoleum, painted and duly fixed in position.

In the breakfast-room small table mats were required. They were cut of linoleum in attractive shapes and sizes, painted on both sides, and afterwards decorated with simple designs. They were much admired, and their substance often seemed a source of mystery to inquirers.

The adaptability of old linoleum is illustrated by the following device. A music portfolio was needed for indoor use so linoleum was again requisitioned. Two square pieces were cut out for the back and front of the portfolio, around which holes were punched at regular and close intervals. They were then buttonholed all around with raffia in two colors, after which the back and front pieces were joined, and a small clasp was made with the raffia. Finally the owner's monogram was painted on the front portion. Thus a very novel music case was made from a strip of discarded linoleum.

SUNSET STORIES

All's Well That Ends Well

"THERE you are, Bob," said Mrs. Holbrook, as she folded the crinkly paper napkins over the neatly packed box of sandwiches. "If you eat everything in that lunch, I guess you won't go hungry, even with your appetite!"

But Bob was so excited over the prospect of the picnic that he almost forgot to thank his mother for the lunch she'd been packing for her hungry boy. As he reached the door, he turned to wave a good-by to her and to get a firmer grasp on the lunch box under his arm.

Whistling his way down the road, Bob strode along like a young prince, for at last the day of days had come.

Miss Blake was a friend of his teacher's and often visited school. She was also a great favorite with the pupils. One day toward spring she had made an offer to the class. To the five boys whom Miss Hall, their teacher, should select as the ones whose work had been best for the month, Miss Blake would give a picnic, and Bob had been one of the five.

So now he whistled up the hill to Allen's Store. Two blocks to go! One and a half now! Suddenly he stopped and stared into the midst of the rushing traffic. Halfway across, looking nervously from side to side, old Mrs. Withers was attempting to make a crossing, carrying a heavy basket of clothes to be washed. She trembled a little as she watched the passing cars.

In a moment Bob Holbrook was with her. He linked his arm protectingly with hers, and took the basket on his free arm. She moved slowly even then, clinging confidently to him. At last they were across, but Mrs. Withers was only going a block down the hill, and she still seemed to need his help. There was only one thing to do.

It took several minutes to help Mrs. Withers home, and carry her basket inside the door for her. Then Bob ran all the way to Allen's store. Outside on the sidewalk was a street clock. Quarter past nine!

Bob's heart stood still for a minute. They had gone.

He was so terribly disappointed that he just sat down on the curb stone and stared at the pavement to keep back the tears.

It was Mr. Harcourt who spoke to him, the big old man who lived in the big old house on the hill and had a big bright automobile and nobody knew how much money.

"Why what's the matter, son? There, my boy, come! Let's hear all about it!" For the sound of a sympathetic voice was too much, and the tears came all at once.

"And it was you whom I saw just now helping Mrs. Withers, wasn't it?

"Yes sir!"

"So that's how you came to be late for your picnic, eh? And where was it to be?"

"Silver Neck Beach, sir."

"Do you suppose your Miss . . . Miss . . . what's her name?"

"Blake, sir.

"Yes, yes! Would your Miss Blake let me come to her picnic if I'd be very well-behaved?"

"Why, yes sir!" Bob grinned through his tears.

"Well, that's fine. All aboard for Silver Neck Beach, son! It's been far too long since I went to a picnic."

The car was parked around the corner.

"Maybe," said Mr. Harcourt, "I'd better get some lunch to take along, don't you think so?"

"No, sir, really, I've got plenty for two, if you don't mind. Mother put it up for me. There's some sweet pickle, too, for a special treat."

"I always loved sweet pickles!" laughed Mr. Harcourt, and the car whirred away toward the beach.

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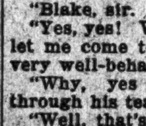
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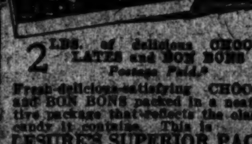
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THE HOME FORUM

Not the Scene But the Seeing

I HAVE been speculating of late on the subject of so-called literary material and the sources of literary inspiration, and the evidence I have been gathering is curiously contradictory. Might not the mute, inglorious Milton of the obscure village have become gloriously articulate if he had been favored with opportunities to come into vital contact with the world, opportunities to travel and to observe and to receive the intellectual impulse that may come from the more intimate touch with tradition and the forces of civilization and culture? Or would the same inhibitions have controlled him that prevented him from raising an angelic voice in the wilderness? Who knows? In other words, how essential to original work in any of the arts, and in literature in particular, is background and experience?

A Conrad translates the vivid experiences of his early years into literature. The knowledge gained by a ranging of the seven seas is his enviable asset. A Daudet or a Hardy, on the other hand, works the same magic with materials gained near home. The line of reasoning seems to lead to the conclusion that the power lies in the thought of the artist, not in the materials with which he works.

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Let us imagine a traveler like Marco Polo, starting out to put a girdle about the earth, to explore strange lands and to see things denied to the eyes of the mass of mankind. With his magic touch he writes a great book, interpreting the world to the rest of us. And one would expect his first chapter to be as wonderful as his last.

But suppose he was forced to abandon his journey at the end of its first stage. Suppose he never got farther than a hundred miles from home. Might we not still have reason to hope for a wonderful first chapter, even though the rest of the book were rendered impossible? Might not a masterpiece be written about the first—and only—day of a journey as well as the hundredth? Might not one find the essential materials of poetry in Rome in New York State, as well as in Rome, Italy? Or is a man so constituted that his fancy must remain inert before familiar scenes and be awakened only by the atmosphere of the long ago and the far away?

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A friend of Hamlin Garland's told me an interesting thing the other day. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Garland wrote some remarkable stories, but the rich vein was at length worked out. Seeking new material, new contacts, new inspiration, he set out on his travels. He lived among the forest rangers of the Rockies. He sojourned in the Yukon. He studied the virile life of the frontier. But his work of this second period lacked the magic touch and his name began to fade from the memories of men. Then at last he came home, intellectually, to the scenes of his boyhood. He tapped his own memory for literary material. He turned his back on the thrilling things he had seen and heard and opened the humble annals of a simple life. He wrote his two books of the Middle Border, perhaps the best work he has ever done.

I have just been reading something in an essay by Dallas Lore Sharp, called "The Hunt for Copy." Why, he asks, need one step outside of Hingham for the stuff of which great poetry and great prose are made, provided one has the divine spark?

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"No, Milton is not the only modern to leave the plains, and, like a star, to dwell apart. Thoreau did it at Walden; Lanier did it on the marshes of Glynn; Burroughs did it at Woodchuck Lodge, and Hudson did it on the plains of Patagonia—proof enough that ponds and the low-lying marsh may be as high as Helicon for poetry, if only the poet have the vision. Lanier saw that.

"'Like to the greatness of God is the greatness within
The range of the marshes, the liberal marshes of Glynn.'"

And again: "Thoreau has been criticized for writing of Nature as if she were born and brought up in Concord. So she was. Can one not see all of the world out of the 'Window in Thrums'—that is, all of the world of Thrums, which is all of the world, and just the world, one goes to Thrums to see? Hence Thoreau's famous remark: 'I have traveled a great deal in Concord.'"

Perhaps one of the marks of genius is this ability to travel extensively in a small orbit.

Last night a college senior called on me, and we sat talking till half past one. Neither of us was conscious of the flight of time. I do not know just what he got out of it, but for my part I received a mental quickening from a contact with one so young, so eager, and withal so intelligent. He is not the common type of college senior—quite the contrary, in this age of collegiate standardization. He wants to become a poet, and he wants to prepare himself for his high calling. Ordinarily I would be amused by such naïveté, but I found myself discussing the prospect in all seriousness. In this case I believe there is justification for the lofty hopes. He may not be a genius, but it is altogether possible that he may be one.

That, however, is beside the point. It was the problem of his preparation that concerned us. He is all for leaving college at Christmas, wasting no more time over the effort to pass in irrelevant courses, and spending the remainder of his college money in living abroad. His idea is to get close to the sources of old inspirations, to read great literatures in their native lands, to ponder over sea and Alps and cathedrals, to place himself in the way of being touched by the older culture. He did not ask my advice; he simply reported his conclusions.

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One who has tried to write, lacking that background of travel and experience during the impressionable years of youth, knows what a handicap such a lack is. I agreed with and envied him.

"But," said I, unable to forego the prerogative of elder counselor, "if you can't arrange it, don't despair. The poet's alchemy is in himself. Lacking that alchemy, classic architecture and Ægean seas and the loveliest of landscapes remain merely material facts; by means of its magic they are transmuted into gold and rainbow hues and star-dust and emotion."

So quick was his responsive smile as to lead me to believe that he understood because the alchemy of which I had spoken was his.

And I told him about a woman I once knew who wrote a remarkable novel—a great novel, it may be—about a Spartan who fought at Thermopylae. Yet she had never visited Greece or ever seen anyone remotely resembling a Spartan of that time, and nothing in her own experience could have given her a conception of the physical struggle which she portrayed with graphic fidelity. It was sheer imagination, working in a realm of its own. It was alchemy, transmuting the base metal of old textbooks into the gold of romance.

"The divine faculty," says Lowell in the Moosehead Journal, "is to see what everybody can look at." Everybody can look at a sunset over the western hills; the poet alone can see aspiration written in the glowing clouds. Many men are able to visit Egypt and Burma, Venice and Cologne, to touch the manifestations of long-established culture and to gaze on great art, yet the best they can make of it is a guidebook. But the poet can hold in his hand a Grecian urn and read in it the mystery of human hearts

W. A. D.

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In a Kentucky Cabin

The cabin had two windows with wooden shutters to keep out the rain and cold; one looked down the side of the mountain to the Valley of the Great River; the other up to the mountain into thick, thick woods. A well-worn trail led through these woods to a small settlement of five cabins. . . .

Jean was raised by Grandmother Kempsey. She taught her to weave on the old loom and make cloth. Jean had only one dress at a time; it was made like a meal bag with a round hole for head and two for her arms. When that was worn out Grandmother Kempsey wove another. For all they were poor, the two were really very high up in the world, fifteen hundred feet above the sea and three hundred feet above the great Valley.

There was a clearing in front and on both sides of the cabin. The soil was good. . . . Spring and summer and autumn Jean and her grandmother worked out of doors, growing and harvesting their winter store of food. Grandmother made two pouches of sacking for the little girl and tied them to the ends of a hempen cord. Jean put the cord over her shoulders and then went forth into the woods like a squirrel. She brought home her pouches full of hickory nuts and chestnuts and, like a squirrel, stored them in a stone-walled hole in the cabin floor. There they were safe from all kinds of sharp little teeth—squirrels', chipmunks', from snoopy-nosed field mice and water-rats near the brook on the east of the cabin.

They had only to step out of the door and around the cabin and they were in the wilderness. There they chopped the winter supply of wood, and there they gathered pine knots with which to light the cabin on winter nights when Grandmother Kempsey worked at the old loom. Its clickity-clack, rick-rack was a joyful sound to little Jean and many a night she fell asleep to the tune of it.

Two rough wooden frames, covered with a kind of coarse sacking, fastened by stout pegs between the logs of the cabin walls, served them for beds, one at each end of the room; Jean's was under the window that looked down into a corner of the beautiful Great River Valley.

Out of that window Jean saw skies of blue, and gold and red, or pink and violet and purple; and a host of stars, big ones and little ones, twinkly ones and some that did not twinkle, set below the mountain tops. At times in clear weather she saw the moon wandering along the Valley and above the heights. At first it looked like the little reaping-hook with which she cut the corn, and later it looked like a big, round lantern that some one she could not see swung first high, then low, and always in a different place, to light the Valley and the mountain tops. She could never keep track of that moon; it was as good as a surprise party to Jean every time.

Jean knew nothing of story books. There was just one book in the cabin. It was old and worn. . . . Grandmother Kempsey's father was a pioneer in the Pine Mountain district, and such a thing as a school was never heard of on the Mountain. Grandmother Kempsey told Jean she could neither read nor write. . . . But she said her father could read, and taught her to repeat many of the Psalms. He marked them all for her; she knew his mark and by it she could find the places. She showed the mark to Jean. Many a night the old grandmother used to repeat a Psalm in a curious sing-song of her own. Over and over again Jean said it after her until she learned it by heart. Then by her father's mark the grandmother would find this special Psalm. And Jean, saying it over very slowly with small forefinger at each word, made believe she could read. This was a winter evening's joy when Grandmother Kempsey was busy at her loom weaving a coverlet by the light of a pine knot.

When, lo and behold, one day she found she could read without even knowing the letters!

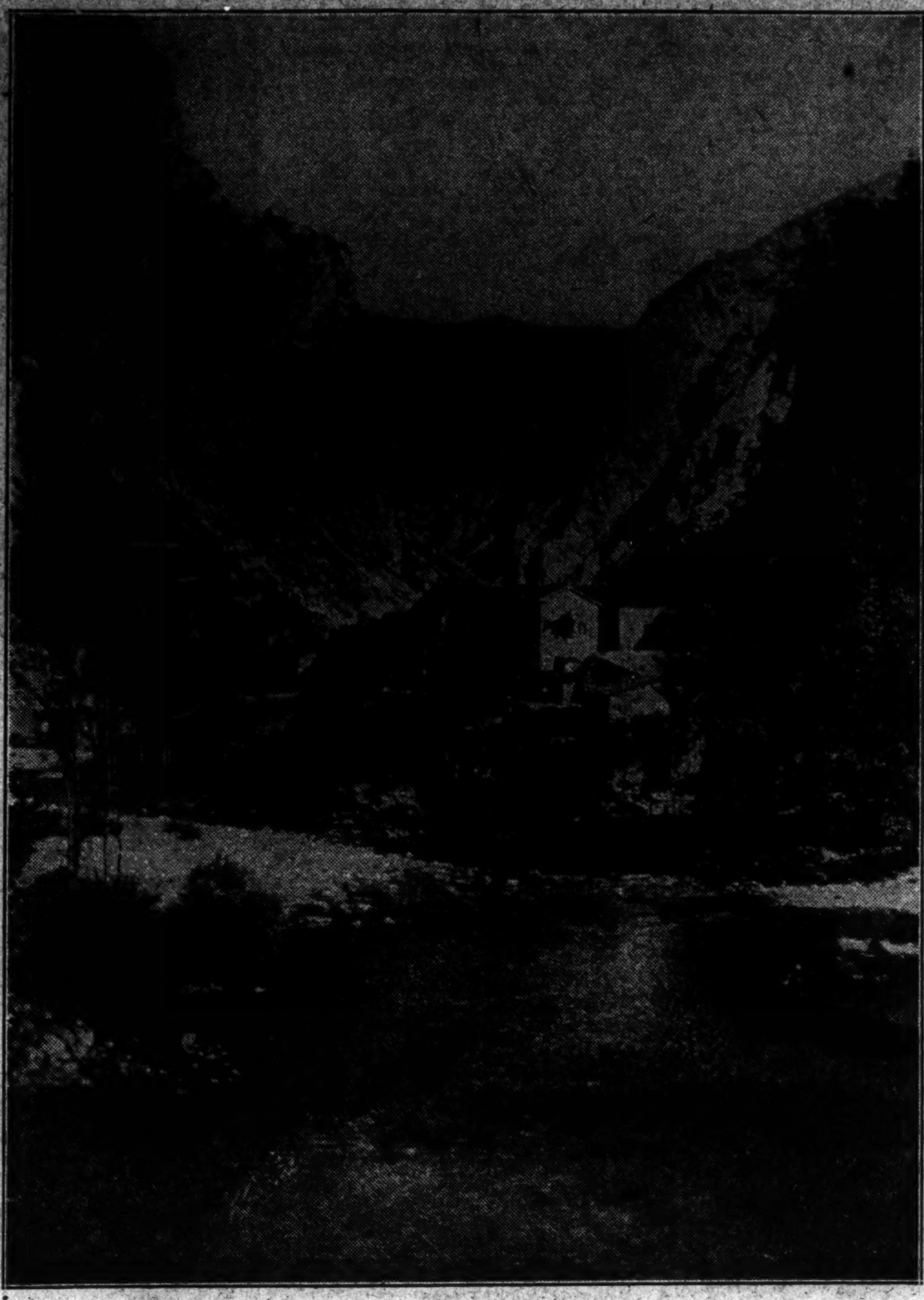
Little by little she could repeat all Grandmother Kempsey's Psalms, and after learning them by heart read them. Upon this, so proud she was, so joyful, that she began at the very beginning of the Book and struggled day after day, week after week, month in and month out to get an idea of what the words were saying to her.

Grandmother Kempsey was unlettered but not ignorant. . . . She taught her little granddaughter much; but of the Book knowledge she could teach her little except by telling her many, many of its stories her father had told to her. When, after painstaking search and much turning of leaves, Jean found one of these stories and read it to her grandmother there was great rejoicing in the cabin on Pine Mountain. Reading thus, little by little, parts of the Book, and wondering at the people in it, she began very soon to dream day-dreams of her own the foundations of which were laid on the Book's simple words so full of color and power.—Mary E. Waller, in "Deep in the Hearts of Men."

Landscape Continuity

The day has been one of mist and hoar-frost. This morning the twigs of the blackthorn hedges were covered with a white fur of crystals. To the glance of the eye traveling over them, they appeared of a milky azure; but seen separately, white and black contrasted in sharp outline. The grasses, too, brittle and crunching under foot, stood each clothed in its delicate gauze of ice. I came on my walk to a little hollow in the rolling uplands. A path led steeply down beside a cleared coppice. I passed a thick-set hedge, and found myself looking up at the soft undulation of naked arable. The contours rose delicately and gently up to the white sky of mist. The field was of wheat-stubble, yellow like amber. The folds and turns of the contours showed here and there a faintly darker tint. Upon one side was a hazel copse with oak-trees. The multitude of twigs was lake and mauve; and, at the tips, faded palely into the pale sky. There was no sunlight, only a pearly whiteness, impenetrable and all-enfolding. The air was still, unenlivened by insects. Up a small, tongue-shaped declivity, a spur from the wood thrust out into the field, following the character of the ground. Some jays screamed among the oak-trees, and I saw the blue and pink of their plumage among the blue and pink of the twigs. A magpie came flying over the yellow stubble through the pearly, semi-opaque sky. It moves swiftly, dipping and rising with the beat of the wings and gliding a little, balanced by the long straight tail. It lilted in the air, passing over the wood and away. After an interval of utter stillness another magpie followed. It came out from the whiteness of the mist, sweeping down towards the hollow, then rising with a startled cry.

As I waited, listening and watching, I knew well that I stood upon ground that was essentially my own, and that I saw the same sights that my parents had seen, and my parents' parents. I walked farther toward the wood, and a covey of partridges in full flight swept on arched wings over the field, and at the same moment a pheasant, with a scream of alarm, passed but a few feet overhead. The path twisted a little; it led through the copse, over a stile, over a plank bridge, and up a steep bank across a diminutive wilderness of uncultivated ground. A ruin of summer blossoms, knapweed, St. John's wort and thistles with interthreading grasses was yet standing; but now each spray and leaf flowered with frost crystals. It was a frozen beauty, static under the touch of winter, different from its summer grace. Each halm of grass stood separate, rigid with cold.—E. L. Grant Watson, in "Moods of Earth and Sky."



La Hermida

OUR first view of La Hermida was from a ledge of rock some one thousand feet above the village. The sun was setting behind the delicate black line of the mountains opposite us. All round were gray, jagged peaks. Their aloofness, their coldness and their solemn beauty silenced us. Their bigness, the number of them biting into the sky, overwhelmed us. They stood proudly as though independent of the solid rock in the valley below; they had no horizons, no limitations, only the unbounded heavens and the sailing clouds for companions.

It was a long, sliding scramble to La Hermida by the short cut down the mountain side. White, balconied houses greeted us, and a talkative stream curled through the village and along the gorge. Two men, up to their knees in the water, were snaring trout with their hands. The bells of an ox-team rang familiarly. A dog was barking.

There were two La Hermidas, it seemed, one, seen from the heights, a tiny group of red roofs, huddled before the great feet of the mountains; the second, life-size, human, tangible, indifferent to the grandeur soaring above it. We felt grateful that night for the warm reassurance of the village and for the memory of the beauty of the heights.

At Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Is this your street, your house and
garden wall?
Is this where you live? Now I'll find
you at home," said my friend.

I looked at my house, and I thought,
"Is this where I live?"
It may be the place that gives shelter
to me,
My visible abode. And yet, I am at
home
Within a dwelling vaster than a
house;
For I live as well on that mountain's
brow;
Among stars in the night, the moon
is my neighbor;
I follow the bird in his flight, the ant
to his hole
In the ground, the bee to his feast in
the bloom.
The flowers in the gulch are not far
from my feeling of home.
The tapestries woven in nature's
great looms,
The hills and the heavens, are hung
in my chambers.
The horizons enwall them — ah,
"home" is magnificent grown.
Yet only a vestibule this. Doors open
again
To many apartments. I go, to discover
Rooms newer and finer, already prepared for my use.

And so, when my friend says to me,
"Is this where you live?"
I would say, "Come away to the hills,
let us go to the top,
And behold this vast house where we
dwell. Come away to the
shore,
And see the wide oceans that sweep
to our doorstep;
Look above, and behold the blue roof
of our house,
And the lights that illumine our
dwelling.
Do you not know where we live?"

Margaret Trolli Campbell.

De Beschermende Stok

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde verschijnend artikel over Christian Science

EENE vrouw, die te Bethlehem uit Russische ouders geboren en aldaar opgevoed was, kwam eens in Amerika om de gewoonten en kleederdrachten van haar geboorteland te vertoonen. Het was haar wensch aan iedereen de beteekenis duidelijk te maken van vele beelden, die in den Bijbel gebruikt worden en ontleend zijn aan het dagelijksch leven van een eenvoudig herdersvolk, dat nog heden op de heuvelen van Judea zijne kudden op dezelfde wijze weidt.

Onder de punten, welke eene der jonge toehoorsters het meeste belang inboezemden, was de uitlegging van het juiste gebruik van des herders stok. Hoewel zij altijd veel gehouden had van den drie en twintigsten psalm, was zij geneigd vlug en een weinig huiverig den regel: "Uw stok en Uw staf, die vertroosten mij" over te slaan; want al mocht het zeer heilzaam wezen eene noodige kastijding te ontvangen, toch kon zij niet duidelijk zien, hoe dit nu juist vertroostend zou zijn.

De spreekster vertoonde hen den langen staf der herders en hun stok, een kort, knotsvormig stuk hout met een rond uiteinde, en vertelde hun op eenvoudige wijze hoe de herder zijne schapen over de heuvelen leidde om grazige weiden te vinden. Altijd ging hij voor hen uit, duwde de struiken met zijn staf uiteen om zich ervan te vergewissen, dat er geen verborgen vijanden waren, die de aan hem toevertrouwde dieren konden schaden, en, indien een slang of ander gevaar hen bedreigde, was hij immer gereed dit onmiddellijk te bestrijden en met den stok, dien hij in de hand droeg, te vernietigen. Deze stok diende in de eerste plaats om de schapen te beschermen, niet om ze te slaan;—om ze te vertroosten met de verzekering, dat hun herder den vijand niet de gelegenheid zou laten hun schrik aan te jagen of hen kwaad te doen. Een gevoel van verlichting kwam over de jonge toehoorderes, toen het haar duidelijk werd dat het vers niet beteekende, dat Gods hand steeds opgeheven was om te straffen, doch dat zij integendeel, verzekerd dat liefdevolle zorg haar omringde, zeggen kon: "Ik zou geen kwaad vreezen, want Gij zijt met mij".

Indien wij God beter kenden en Zijne Liefde tot Zijne kinderen beter begrepen, zouden wij nimmer bevreesd zijn te zeggen "Niet mijn wil, maar de Uwe geschiede"; wij zouden nimmer vreezen, dat God ons eene taak zou opleggen, die te groot of een last, die te zwaar was. Onze Vader heeft niets anders voor ons dan het goede,—niets dan liefde, die ons beschermen en wijsheid, die ons den kortsten weg wijzen zal tot geluk. Indien het somtijds noodzakelijk schijnt om ons, wat op 't oogenblik eene groote opoffering schijnt, te getroosten, zullen we gaan inzien, dat nimmer van ons geeischt wordt datgene op te geven wat werkelijk, goed en helpend is, doch wel, dat ons gevraagd wordt iets los te laten, dat onzen vooruitgang zou belemmeren, om inplaats daarvan eene veel meer bevredigende en volkomen gave te ontvangen, die werkelijk geluk zal schenken en ons terzelfder tijd vooruit brengt.

Aan iemand, wier middelen schijnbaar geheel uitgeput waren en die niet wist waarheen zich te wenden, deed zich eens eene wondervolle kans voor,—eene kans, die al hare materieele problemen zou oplossen en haar met schoonheid en weelde zou omgeven. Het was de eenige weg, die zich voordeed, en hij scheen volmaakt. En toch zag zij vol spijt in, dat zij moest weigeren dien te gaan. Het was haar zeer duidelijk, dat zij God beter kon dienen waar zij was, en dat zij op dien anderen weg zou verliezen wat zij had leeren beseffen van Gods nabijheid. Eene andere oplossing van hare moeilijkheid zag zij niet; maar zij wist, dat zij onvoorwaardelijk op de leiding van God, het goddelijk Denken, moest gaan vertrouwen, wetend, dat Hij, Die haar geen verkeerden stap wilde laten doen, zekerlijk voor haar zorgen en haar den rechten weg wijzen zou. Een wondervol gevoel van vrede, grooter dan zij nog ooit gekend had, vervulde hare gedachten en alle vrees voor gebrek en begrenzing verdween. Na enkele dagen zag zij den eersten rechten stap, dien zij te nemen had, en gebruikte te dien einde het laatste beetje geld, dat zij nog bezat, zonder te weten wat de toekomst brengen zou.

Mrs. Eddy schrijft in "Miscellaneous Writings" blz. 307: "God schenkt u Zijne ideeën, en op hare beurt voorzien zij in uwe dagelijksche nooden. Vraag niet naar den dag van morgen: het is voldoende, dat de goddelijke Liefde eene immer-tegenwoordige hulp is; en als gij zonder te twijfelen wacht, zult gij alles hebben wat van oogenblik tot oogenblik van noode is". Terwijl zij wachtte en vertrouwde, kwam er voortdurend meer goeds tot haar, en binnen veertien dagen zag zij zich bevrijd van hare lasten en voorzien van geld, goede kans, eene prettige omgeving en een tehuis; zij had veel meer gekregen dan zij had opgegeven! Wat zij als eene opoffering beschouwd had, was in werkelijkheid niet anders dan het op zijde zetten van eene verzoeking, die haar had willen aftrekken van God, en hierdoor werd de weg gebaand voor eene uiting van den onbeperkten overvloed van het goede, dat Liefde reeds voor haar gereed had. In plaats van haar begrip van God te verliezen, had zij door deze ondervinding een veel grooter besef gekregen van de werkelijke nabijheid Zijner beschermende, liefderijke zorg.

Na zulke bewijzen kunnen wij met grooter vertrouwen zeggen:

"Ja, wij zullen U vertrouwen,
In Uw armen is het goed;
Immer Uwe leiding volgen,
Gij, Die ons voor kwaad behoedt".

En met David kunnen wij vol blijdschap zingen: "De Heere is mijn Herder, mij zal niets ontbreken".

The Protecting Rod

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN of Russian parents, who had been born and brought up in Bethlehem, once came to America to exhibit the customs and costumes of the land of her birth. She wished to make clear to all people the meaning of many illustrations used in the Bible, illustrations that were taken from the ordinary life of a simple pastoral people, who still tend their flocks in the same way on the hills of Judea.

Among the facts that interested one young listener there stood out most clearly the explanation of the real use of the shepherd's rod. Though she had loved the twenty-third psalm, she had felt inclined to pass over quickly and a little shrinkingly the line, "Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me;" for though it might be very beneficial to have a needed punishment, she could not quite see how it would be immediately comforting.

The speaker showed to them the long staff of the shepherds and the rod, a short, clublike stick with a ball on the end, and told them simply how the shepherd led his sheep over the hills to find green pastures. Always he went before, pushing aside the bushes with his staff to make sure there were no hidden enemies that could harm his charges, and always ready, if a serpent or other danger should be found lurking in the way, to attack it at once and destroy it with the rod in his hand. It was primarily a rod to protect the sheep, not to strike them, to comfort them with the assurance that their shepherd would not let the enemy come near to frighten or to harm. A sense of relief came to the young hearer as she realized that the verse did not mean that God's hand was always lifted ready to punish; but that instead she could say, with the assurance that a loving care surrounded her, "I will fear no evil: for thou art with me."

If we knew God better, and better understood His love for His children, we should never be afraid to say, "Not my will, but thine, be done"; we should never fear that God's plan for us must be tasks that are too great and burdens too heavy to bear. Our Father has nothing for us but good—nothing but love that will protect us and wisdom that will show us the shortest way to happiness. If sometimes it appears necessary to make what appears at the moment to be great sacrifices, we shall find we are never required to give up that which is real and good and helpful, but, rather, we are asked to let go of something that would bar our progress and to receive, instead, a far more satisfying and complete gift that will really bring happiness and at the same time help us forward.

One who seemed at the end of her resources and knew not which way to turn was offered what appeared to be a wonderful opportunity—an opportunity that would solve all her material problems and surround her with beauty and comfort. It was the only way in sight and looked quite perfect. And yet, regretfully, she saw that she must refuse to take it. It was very clear to her that she could serve God better where she was, and that by accepting this she would be going where she would lose the little she had gained of a sense of the nearness of God. There was no other solution of her problem that she could see; but she knew that now she must trust unreservedly to God, divine Mind, to guide her, knowing that He who would not let her take a wrong step would surely take care of her and show her the right way. A wonderful sense of peace, greater than she had ever known before, filled her thought, and all fear of poverty and limitation left. In a few days she saw the first right step to be taken, and took it, using the little money she had at hand without knowing what was to come next.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." So, as the student waited and trusted, one good after another came to her; and within two weeks' time she found herself freed from burdens and supplied with money, opportunity, right companionship, and home, having gained far more than she had given up. What she had thought was a sacrifice had proved to be just a putting aside of a temptation that would have drawn her away from God, to clear the way for an expression of the overflowing abundance of the good that Love already had in store for her. Instead of losing touch with God, she had gained through this a far greater realization of the actual nearness of His protecting, loving care.

After such proofs as this we can say with greater confidence:—

"We would trust in Thy protecting,
Wholly rest upon Thine arm,
Follow wholly Thy directing,
Thou our only guard from harm!"

And with David we can sing gladly, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

At Cartagena

There was a crescent moon in the sky, hanging there like a silver bow which has shot the night full of stars, silver to match itself. And we sat upon the wall of Cartagena enjoying the cool night wind which brought with it drifting fragments of memory, of things read and things seen. The wind blew these memories about as it blows the autumn leaves which it has shaken from the tree. . . .

While we sat swinging our feet, a barefoot father came bringing his little son, lifting him to stand on the parapet; and standing thus his baby gaze was on a level with mine, so that I saw with his young eyes.

We looked out upon the dark profundity of the sea.

"Agua," said the father, indicating the water, and, "Agua," repeated the sweet flute of the little voice.

The water lay at our feet as still as painted water. . . .

"Agua," the treble voice reiterated, as though to fasten the word to the mysterious beauty of the thing.

The brilliant sky hung low over the water, compelling attention.

"La luna," the father addressed the lovely wonder of the moon.

"La luna," the child echoed like some trusting night-bird.

Behind us, the lighthouse on the wall made an ambitious start skyward and then went no further than the brave flare of its own light.

"El faro," the father explained. "Faro," the child murmured, staring up with marveling eyes.

Water and moon and lighthouse—the world was a strangely glorious place to a little new thing, a beginning thing.—Blair Niles, in "Colombia, Land of Miracles."

The King of China's Daughter

The King of China's daughter,
She never would love me
Though I hung my cap and bells
upon
Her nutmeg tree. . . .
The Moon did give me silver pence,
The Sun did give me gold,
And both together softly blew
And made my porridge cold;
But the King of China's daughter
Pretended not to see
When I hung my cap and bells upon
Her nutmeg tree.

The King of China's daughter
So beautiful to see
With her face like yellow water, left
Her nutmeg tree.
Her little rope for skipping
She kissed and gave it me. . . .
I skipped across the nutmeg grove,—
I skipped across the sea;
But neither sun nor moon, my dear,
Has yet caught me.

—Edith Sitwell, in "Fifty New Poems for Children."

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AND
HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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THREE DAYS OF SOCCER FOR FANS

Many Entering Contests Over Week-End—Upset Is Likely in League Standing

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	T.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Boston	6	0	4	23	12	16
Fall River	6	1	4	20	10	16
Indiana	6	1	3	20	11	15
Brooklyn	5	2	3	16	14	13
Coats	4	2	4	25	12	12
Bethlehem	5	3	1	22	12	11
Providence	3	5	3	26	15	9
New Bedford	3	3	2	8	18	8
Fleisher	3	5	1	12	24	7
Giants	2	6	0	14	16	4
Philadelphia	0	6	3	10	29	3
Newark	0	8	0	3	29	0

There is a delightful determination among the leaders of the American Soccer League. Fall River and Boston in first place, cling tightly to their hold, while Indiana Flooring and Brooklyn, tied for second, are racing along with one purpose in view—first place. Upsets, which tend to make any race more exciting, are likely to prevail through the next four days of play which starts tomorrow. With four games tomorrow, three Sunday and four next Tuesday, enough action will be available for the most exacting of eastern professional fans.

Boston, in the league for the first time, has a program of two games that will afford no letup without defeat. Its first contest is tomorrow on the home grounds with New Bedford invading. Fall River starts its road tour with Bethlehem and may look upon this assignment with concern for the Steel men are rugged opponents on their home grounds. Providence has an excellent chance to advance in the standing by defeating the faltering Philadelphians on the latter's grounds, but since they held Boston 3 to 3 there is room for question about the outcome. The Phillies have yet to win a game, however.

Indiana vs. Coats

Another game that with any lighter arranged matches than scheduled tomorrow would be considered a leading attraction is the listing of Indiana Flooring, the other new entrant to the league, now tied for third place, against the J. & P. Coats eleven, which is in fourth place, only one point behind and ready to profit if the visitors slip.

Fall River's visit to Brooklyn on Sunday is by far the leading attraction for that day. The Wanderers have now struck a championship stride, and are out to repay the Fall River soccerites for the 4-to-0 defeat they received while at Tiverton last September. Providence has another opportunity to profit at the expense of a reputed weaker team in visiting Newark. The New York Giants are prepared for rugged opposition from the Fleisher Yarn eleven in New York, but they firmly believe a victory and two points will be added to their score when the referee's whistle ends the game.

Election Day Games

Brooklyn and New York are particularly favored for election day, having the Wanderers vs. Boston in the former city and Indiana vs. the Giants in the latter. The result of either or both games may create a decided change in the league standing if such changes are not previously seen by Saturday and Sunday contests. Bethlehem will entertain Newark and be accorded an opportunity to move upward with the leaders engaged in combat against each other. Only one game is listed for New England, that being between Providence and Coats at Pawtucket.

Andrew Stevens, Boston center forward, and Harold Brittan, center for Fall River, are racing in unison with their respective teams for the individual scoring lead and, like their teams, are tied for the lead, each having 14 goals. Archie Stark, Bethlehem forward, is trailing by two points while Best of Providence has crept up steadily until he is now in third place with 10 goals. Jack Nelson of the Brooklyn Wanderers has 9, Straden of Philadelphia 7, McLeavey, Drummond, and Hibbert of Coats; Carlson and Schylander of Indiana all have 5 each.

MISS BROWNE WINS IN MEXICAN TENNIS

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31—The results of the play on the sixth day of the international tennis tournament on the courts of the Reforma Athletic Club were as follows:

Men's Singles—H. O. Kinsey defeated Ignacio Dorbolla 7—5, 6—4, 6—3; Thomas Ferrandini defeated L. Legorreta 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; Miles Reinke defeated G. Echenique 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Men's Doubles—Vincent Richards and Ray Casey defeated Neil Brown and A. R. Goodman 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 9—7; Butlin and Gerdes defeated Reinke and Gallery 11—9, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Ferrandini and Callahan defeated Paris and Bobolla 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Women's Singles—Miss Charlotte Hosmer defeated Miss C. Villaurrvutia 6—1, 6—2; Miss Eleanor Tenant defeated Mrs. Louise Dudley 6—4, 8—6; Miss M. K. Browne defeated Miss Elizabeth Sherk 6—2, 6—1; Miss Winifred Suhr defeated Miss C. Ochoa 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Doubles—Miss Hosmer and Miss Tenant defeated Miss Echenique and Miss B. Cumming 6—3, 6—0.

HARMON WINS AND LOSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Charles Harmon, representing Lawler Brothers' Billiards Academy, made a brilliant entry yesterday in his first appearance in the National Pocket Billiards Championship when he defeated Andrew St. Jean of Minneapolis in the first game of their three-day match, 100 to 88 in 21 innings. He made a run of 37 in his tenth inning, while St. Jean's high run was 23. In the final frame the Minneapolis player had the break but missed, and Harmon ran out the game. In the evening, however, St. Jean won by the wide margin of 100 to 73 in 19 innings. He gained a long lead with runs of 18 and 27 in his second and third innings, and though Harmon scored 43 in his tenth his safety play was not strong enough to hold the western player.

INTERSECTIONAL GAME PLANS

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31—Preliminary arrangements for the intersectional game here Dec. 6, between college and university football stars, for the benefit of Cleveland's municipal stadium, have been completed. Acceptances have been received from several players, who appear on lists submitted by Walter Camp, Walter Eckersall and other experts. It is planned to have about 25 men from squads representing the east and west.

SEABACK DIVIDES GAMES

C. E. Seaback of Boston divided games yesterday with Erwin Rudolph of Chicago in the opening day's play at the State Theater Club in the National Championship Pocket-Billiard League, winning the afternoon match, 100 to 83, in 22 innings, and losing the night match, 100 to 81, in 29 innings. Seaback had high runs of 26 and 23 against 19 and 27 for Rudolph in the afternoon and evening games respectively.

HORAN AND WALTHOUR LEAD

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Horan and Walthour, American team, maintained their lead in mileage and points over the field in the six-day bicycle race after 108 hours of racing today. They had pedalled 1841 miles 5 laps and had 321 sprint points. A lap behind were the teams of Egg-Grenda, Coburn-Gastman, DeWolfe-Goosens and Georgetti-Stockelynch. Six pairs were in third place, two laps behind the leaders, and two more teams were three circuits behind.

Undefeated Men to TakeRoad Next Week

Denton and Lookabaugh Tour E. W. Lookabaugh Had Severe Trip to Open With

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
T. S. Denton, Kan. City	4	0	1.000
P. E. Maupome, Chicago	4	0	1.000
J. M. Layton, St. Louis	4	0	1.000
R. L. Cannefax, N. Y.	6	2	.750
G. L. Copulos, Detroit	6	4	.600
Otto Reiselt, Phila.	1	1	.500
C. L. Jackson, Buffalo	1	1	.500
A. J. Thurnblad, Milw'kee	1	3	.250
W. Greenwood, Pittsbgh	2	8	.200
E. W. Lookabaugh, Bostn	1	9	.100
H. Wakefield, Cleveland	0	2	.000
A. H. Kieckhefer, Chicago	0	0	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—After the clash of R. L. Cannefax of New York, the title defender, with A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, former champion, here today, attention in the title race of the National Three-Cushion Billiard League shifts to tour next week by the two contenders from Missouri. The question is whether T. S. Denton of Kansas City and J. M. Layton of St. Louis, former champions, can maintain their undefeated records in invasions of the east and near east.

These veterans have four victories each, made at home and against the younger members, William Greenwood of Pittsburgh, and E. W. Lookabaugh of Boston. On the road they face more seasoned timber.

Denton starts Monday with an invasion of Buffalo, N. Y., to meet C. L. Jackson, veteran of three national campaigns. On Tuesday he again faces Lookabaugh, this time at Boston, but his Wednesday prospect is more difficult. On that day he crosses cues with Cannefax at New York—he winds up Thursday with another formidable rival, Otto Reiselt at Philadelphia.

Layton has it fairly easy to start Tuesday against Greenwood at Pittsburgh, and not so difficult with Harry Wakefield at Cleveland on Wednesday. But Thursday and Friday make a different story. He faces G. L. Copulos at Detroit and Kieckhefer at Chicago. Copulos, sharer of the world's record run of 17, has split four games with Cannefax.

Though Cannefax won a majority of his games on the road last week, he was unable to take the leadership because Lookabaugh failed to set back the pace setters, Denton, Layton and Maupome of Chicago. Lookabaugh managed to divide a pair with A. J. Thurnblad at Milwaukee, however. The Boston entry may perform better at home.

The high run honors so far go to Copulos with a nine, while eight has been scored by Denton, Layton, Cannefax and Jackson. With one game of 33 innings Cannefax sets the pace for speed. Copulos has one game of 40 innings.

EASTERN FOOTBALL SCORES

HARVARD		YALE	
14-Virginia	0	27-No. Carolina	0
16-Middlebury	6	7-Georgia	6
12-Holy Cross	6	14-Dartmouth	14
0-Dartmouth	6	13-Brown	3
42	18	61	23

PRINCETON		BROWN	
40-Amherst	6	46-Colby	0
0-Lehigh	0	7-Chicago	10
17-Annapolis	14	35-Boston	0
0-Notre Dame	12	3-Yale	13
57	32	90	32

DARTMOUTH		COLUMBIA	
40-Norwich	0	29-Haverford	3
52-McGill	0	52-St. Lawrence	0
38-Vermont	0	35-Wesleyan	0
14-Yale	14	7-Penn.	10
6-Harvard	0	27-Williams	3
150	14	150	16

PENNSYLVANIA		LAFAYETTE	
24-Ursinus	0	13-Muhlenburg	0
52-Drexel	0	10-Pittsburgh	0
36-F. & M.	0	30-Hobart	3
25-Swarthmore	7	21-Bucknell	3
10-Columbia	7	20-Wash. & Jeff.	6
27-Virginia	0		
174	14	94	12

SYRACUSE		PITTSBURGH	
26-Hobart	0	14-Grove City	0
26-Mercer	0	0-Lafayette	10
24-W. & M.	7	14-West Va.	7
10-Boston Col.	0	26-Johns Hopk.	0
10-Penn State	6	0-Carnegie T.	6
106	13	54	23

WEST POINT		ANNAPOLIS	
17-St. Louis	0	14-W. & M.	7
20-Detroit	0	3-Marquette	21
7-Notre Dame	13	14-Princeton	17
20-Boston	0	7-W. Va. Wes.	10
64	13	38	55

PENN. STATE		WASH. & JEFF.	
47-Lebanon Val.	3	19-Geneva	6
51-N. C. State	6	19-Bethany	13
26-Gettysburg	0	25-Grove City	0
13-Georgia Tech	15	10-Carnegie	0
6-Syracuse	10	6-Lafayette	20
143	34	79	39

SPRINGFIELD		CORNELL	
6-N. L. S. B.	0	56-St. Bonav'ture	0
6-Rensselaer	9	27-Niagara	0
2-St. Johns	0	7-Williams	14
7-Vermont	0	0-Rutgers	10
21	9	90	24

AMHERST		WILLIAMS	
12-St. Lawrence	2	27-Hamilton	7
6-Princeton	40	19-Bowdoin	0
14-Bowdoin	16	14-Cornell	7
33-Wesleyan	13	21-Rensselaer	6
48-Hamilton	0	3-Columbia	27
119	72	84	47

MAINE		BOWDOIN	
37-R. I. State	0	6-St. Stephen	0
0-Boston	6	0-Williams	19
0-Conn. A. C.	3	16-Amherst	14
20-Bates	0	0-Colby	9
12-Colby	0	13-Bates	0
69	9	35	42

BATES		COLBY	
13-Lowell Tex.	0	0-N. H. State	27
6-Mass. A. C.	13	0-Brown	45
6-Tufts	12	19-Trinity	3
0-Maine	20	9-Bowdoin	0
0-Bowdoin	13	0-Maine	12
31	64	28	87

RUTGERS		MIDDLEBURY	
14-Villanova	0	20-St. Michaels	0
56-Leb. Valley	0	16-Union	0
35-St. Bonav'ture	7	6-Harvard	16
10-Cornell	0	26-Tufts	7
13-Lehigh	13	15-Vermont	0
128	20	83	23

TUFTS		COLGATE	
0-Conn. A. C.	6	35-Alfred	0
12-Bates	6	41-Clarkson	0
7-Middlebury	26	7-Nebraska	33
0-New Hamp.	20	49-Hobart	0
19	58	132	33

HAVERFORD		WESLEYAN	
3-Columbia	29	3-Union	0
13-Hamilton	0	20-Rochester	16
20-Stevens	0	0-Columbia	35
7-Leb. Valley	21	13-Amherst	33
0-Wash. Col.	6	13-Mass. A. C.	14
43	56	49	97

BOSTON BUYS FOWLER

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 31—Norman Fowler, star goal tender of the Victoria hockey team for the last five years, has been sold to the Boston team in the National Hockey League, according to an announcement made by Lester Patrick, manager of the local team. Fowler will report to Manager Arthur Ross in Boston this winter.

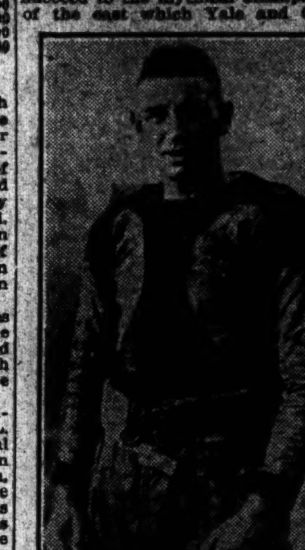
GARDNER TO MANAGE DALLAS

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31—W. L. Gardner, veteran American League infielder, has signed as playing manager of the Dallas team of the Texas League, it was announced here last night. Gardner was unconditionally released by Cleveland last week, in order that he might accept the managership of a minor league club.

EASTERN TEAMS IN BIG GAMES

Lafayette-Penn., Yale-West Point, and Dartmouth-Brown Contests Tomorrow

Eastern college football teams will tomorrow afternoon enter upon the last month's games for the season of 1924 and there are one or two matches which are going to go a long way toward settling the question as to which team or teams are entitled to succeed to the mythical championship of the east which Yale and Cornell



P. & A. Photo

CAPT. C. F. BERRY '25
Lafayette Varsity Football Team.

shared in 1923. Three games which stand out prominently are the Lafayette College-University of Pennsylvania battle at Franklin Field, Philadelphia; the Yale University-United States Military Academy battle at New Haven, and the Dartmouth College-Brown University game at Hanover, N. H.

The Lafayette-Pennsylvania game will bring together two teams which appear to have the best records of any eastern teams to date. Lafayette has won all of its games and so has Pennsylvania. There is no tie score spotting their records as is the case with Dartmouth and Yale. The record of Pennsylvania is more impressive than that of Lafayette as the Red and Blue has met much stronger opposition, its victory over Columbia being regarded as showing great strength. Lafayette's strongest opponents were Pittsburgh and Washington and Jefferson so that Penn is considered as a favorite to win tomorrow.

Yale vs. West Point

While the winner of the Yale-West Point game can hardly gain a claim to the eastern title, the game will be closely watched and draw the biggest crowd of the afternoon. The Cadets have been working hard with a view to winning from the Elis this year and as they have one of the most powerful elevens that has ever played for the West Point Academy, it will be necessary for Yale to show a higher grade of football than it has previously shown in order to keep from defeat. Coach T. A. D. Jones has considerable promising material at New Haven, but most of it lacks experience. In its past three games it has shown that it can come from behind to win and followers of the Blue are figuring on this quality to carry them to victory tomorrow. This will be the twenty-fourth time these teams have met on the gridiron since 1893. Of the games played Yale has won 15 while the Cadets are credited with three, the other games having resulted in tie scores.

While Yale will be having its hands full, the other members of the "Big Three" are looking for easy games as a final preparation for their championship game at the Harvard Stadium a week from tomorrow. Harvard will play Boston University and the Crimson should have little difficulty in running up an impressive score as West Point won from Boston last week 20 to 0 and used its substitutes.

Princeton meets Swarthmore College in the Palmer Stadium and the Tigers will take advantage of the game to give the second-string players much valuable competition. Coach W. W. Roper has his team at just about the top of its form now and will simply polish off any rough places which may still need attention.

Cornell, after two straight defeats and a week's layoff, will meet the Columbia team at Ithaca in the game which is to dedicate the new Cornell Crescent. This game will be closely watched to see how Coach Paul Withington and his assistants succeed in carrying on the "Haughton System" which was just beginning to make itself successful at Morningside Heights. The victory which Columbia won over Williams last Saturday was heralded as a great triumph for the Blue and White and if the players can carry on tomorrow with the same grade of football, they will make things more than interesting for the Red and White.

Brown and Dartmouth will meet in their annual battle and while Dartmouth tied Yale and Brown lost to the Elis, those who expect that Dartmouth is going to have a comparatively easy time defeating the Bear tomorrow, will probably meet with a surprise. Brown has always been a hard opponent for Dartmouth and this year's Providence team is a good one. Its most serious defect is a lack of high-grade reserves; but it will not be so seriously handicapped in this way against Dartmouth as it was against Yale, as the Green is not as strong as Yale in that department.

Syracuse University will try to continue to keep its record clean against University of Pittsburgh. This will undoubtedly be a hard-fought game, but the Orange appears to be somewhat stronger than Pitt and what is more to the point, has been very successful in making the best of the "breaks."

Penn State vs. Navy

Pennsylvania State College and Rutgers are looking for victories tomorrow. The former will meet the United States Naval Academy and if the Midshipmen are able to make any kind of a showing, they will be doing well in the face of the losses in star players they have met with since last Saturday. Rutgers expects to win from Franklin and Marshall by a wide margin.

The "Little Three" will play nonchampionship games. Amherst meets Massachusetts Agricultural College, Wesleyan will face Tufts and this game should be hard-fought, with the former a slight favorite. Williams, which has the most impressive "Little Three" record to date, will meet Union.

University of Maine will try to win the Maine State championship tomorrow by defeating Bowdoin. Maine has already defeated Bates and Colby, so that victory tomorrow will make the title sure. Bowdoin lost to Colby and won from Bates, 13 to 0, while Bowdoin won from the latter, 20 to 0, so that the Brunswick eleven will enter the game a favorite.

B. U. Will Present Its Best Lineup

Players Have Worked Hard for the Battle Against Harvard Tomorrow

Strictly speaking, Boston University's football team plays in its own home city tomorrow when it faces that of Harvard University in the Harvard Stadium. The coaches have put the B. U. players through hard workouts in an effort to effect a grandstand finish to a season—ending next Saturday against Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H.—which has been marked by contests with some of the strongest teams in the east and with consequent defeats. A victory over Harvard tomorrow would be especially dear to the Terrier team and fans for two reasons, that a victory over Harvard is itself a noteworthy feat, and, because Harvard is a near-by team, it has always been the ambition of Boston University to score a victory at the Crimson's expense.

Another factor which is expected to keep the game from being as one-sided as comparative records might indicate is that the Terriers are playing "at home" for the first time this season, and instead of a few hundred supporters cheering them on, the cheering section will run into thousands. There has never been such enthusiasm at the intown college over football. The alumni has been pouring into Boston all this week to be in the B. U. section when the Red and White eleven trots onto the Stadium gridiron tomorrow. This afternoon a monster rally is being held at the Boston Arena.

As for the players themselves, they have worked hard this week in an effort to justify the faith of the undergraduates. From 1:30 in the afternoon until 7:30 in the evening the gridmen have been out on the practice field engaging in scrimmages and perfecting plays. When the sun went down the arc lights were switched on and the battle between the varsity and the scrubs continued.

Announce Starters

Yesterday, Coach Charles Whelan took his charges to the Harvard Stadium, where the first-string men battled with the scrubs in a final effort to give Dr. Whelan an idea of whom to pick for tomorrow's contest. At the end of practice Coach Whelan named the following men as probable starters against the Crimson: J. P. Prendergast '25, left end; S. I. Fanger '25, left tackle; M. N. Abodeely '26, left guard; D. H. White '25, center; A. B. Wheeler '25, right guard; F. W. Buckley '25, right tackle; W. B. Murphy '26, right end; S. W. Hirtle '25, quarterback; H. G. Carlson '26, captain, left halfback; Sam Harris '25, right halfback; W. T. Worcester '25, fullback.

With the exception of A. T. Connolly '25, star left end, and W. G. Henry '26, Boston University's fastest back, the aforementioned lineup will be the strongest combination that B. U. has put on the field this fall, and, if Harvard sends in only its scrubs, with a few first-string men, it should be a hard-fought game. Other men who may be used tomorrow for emergency are: J. J. Miller '25, who has been out of the game for some time, and is a good end man; Harry Jaffe '28, who is a youngster from Birmingham, Ala., and, although rather small, has speed and surprising strength for his size, and plays an end.

Other first and second-string men of prominence are: C. L. Johnson '26, left tackle; F. R. Isacksen '26, center; Stanley Reinherz '27, guard; Charles Viano '26, and R. F. Barrett '25, tackles; Morris Pope '27, end; Wallace Brittain '27, fullback; Jerome Tripp '28, and Donald MacDonald '27, halfbacks, and Daniel Whelton '26, quarterback.

Large Turnout at Start

At the opening of this season a squad of 80 candidates turned out for places on the Terrier team, including Murphy, Miller, and Wheeler, star linemen of the previous fall. Worcester, a quarterback as well as fullback, sprang into the limelight at the close of last season, as did Capt. Carlson, fullback. Coach Whelan has been faced all season with the problem of developing men to take the place of the many who retired temporarily after each game, and in many cases, after practice scrimmages.

So far this season Boston University has scored only 13 points against its four opponents, while 71 points have been scored against it. In the opening game against University of Maine, Boston University won, 6 to 0. This is its only victory to date, and prospects for another are slight. Following the Maine game, B. U. faced Holy Cross at Worcester, and was taken into camp by the score of 16 to 7. The game, however, was much closer than the score indicates. Carlson at halfback and Worcester at quarterback starred for B. U., doing most of the work in the steady 60-yard march down the field for a touchdown and point after.

The worst defeat was at the hands of Brown University at Providence, two weeks ago, when the Rhode Island college won by the overwhelming score of 35 to 0. Boston's weakness was in the outposts. In the game with the United States Military Academy, which West Point won by the score of 20 to 0, Henry had to leave the field, and from the standpoint of the Harvard game, it was a serious loss, as Henry is a star track man, and Coach Whelan could have used him to a great advantage against the Crimson.

SIDELINES

ONE more stadium is to be dedicated in the central west tomorrow afternoon, and this time it will be the University of Michigan that has the honor of receiving University of Michigan. It has been customary for the home team to be a "perfect" host on such occasions, and it will be interesting to see if the Gophers can overcome the general custom and win from the Wolverines. One more "Big Ten" stadium will be dedicated this fall, when Indiana helps Purdue dedicate the latter's new field Nov. 22.

Tomorrow's game will be the eighth between Pittsburgh and Syracuse. They met first in 1916, Pitt winning, 30 to 0. This game has gone down in football history in Pittsburgh as one of the most memorable in the annals of its athletic achievements. The 1916 Panther team was rated by many experts as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, ever assembled in modern football, and the fact that they beat Syracuse, a team which was composed of a number of men ranked as of all-American caliber, was an indication of the remarkable game they played. In 1917 Pittsburgh again triumphed, the score being 28 to 0. In 1919 Syracuse won for the first time by a score of 24 to 3. In 1920 the game was played at Syracuse and resulted in a 7-to-7 tie. In 1921 Pitt won again by a score of 35 to 0 and turned the trick again in 1922 by the score of 21 to 14. Last year the game was played in the Yankee Stadium in New York, Syracuse winning by the score of 3 to 0, John McBride kicking a field goal.

Tie games are confusing the football championship race in the "Big Ten." University of Iowa, Ohio State University and University of Chicago have won and tied one game each. Ohio is undefeated because it tied Iowa and Chicago. It may be said the other way—that Iowa and Chicago are undefeated because they tied Ohio. At any rate, University of Illinois is the only team with a clear slate, and it has played only one game. Iowa or Illinois will be eliminated this week-end, that is, unless another tie game is played.

ARCHERY

IT is interesting to note that those winning championship honors in archery this year in both the United States and England made almost exactly the same scores. This is true of both the men and women champions. In the United States the men's championship was won this year by J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, Pa., and in the double York round he made a score of 889. The men's championship in England was won by W. Andrew of the Westberkshire Archers, who made a score in the double York round of 880. This was a difference of only nine points between these two champions.

There was a still smaller difference between the scores which the lady champions made in the double National round, this being the round on which the championship is decided in England. In the United States the ladies' championship was won by Miss D. D. Smith of Newton Center, Mass., with a total score of 575. The ladies' championship in England was won by Mrs. Shillito of the Mid-Surrey Archery Club, with a score of 580.

Assuming that these scores are fairly representative of the ability of these archers it would appear that the title holders in the United States and England are very evenly matched.

Another interesting comparison between the archery tournaments which are held in this country and in England is that while in the United States there are always more men competing than women, the proportion being about two to one, yet in England just the reverse seems to be true and there are always a greater number of women competitors than men competitors. For instance, at the national meet in the United States this year which was held at Deerfield, Mass., in August there were 16 ladies competing and 39 men. In the Grand National meeting in Oxford, Eng., which was held in July, there were 77 ladies competing and 50 men.

Another Bulletin containing archery scores of the series of Bulletins which are published by L. C. Smith, secretary of the National Archery Association, has just come from the press and this Bulletin contains scores from archers in Boston, Melrose, Newton, Arlington and Wellesley, Mass., Ossining, Scarsdale, Buffalo and Fulton, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Peru, Ill., and Kansas City.

The scores from Wellesley were turned in by some Wellesley College students who shot the Columbia Round. This last Bulletin also contained some new names, among these being that of John Smith and William Cusack of Fulton, N. Y., who are Boy Scouts. John Smith's score is one which places him well up on the list and indicates that he may be a close competitor for the Scout honors in archery which have heretofore been held by the Boy Scouts of Rome, N. Y.

Other new names which have not heretofore appeared in the Bulletins are those of E. R. Hurd of Chicago and F. P. Harrington and W. C. White of Scarsdale, N. Y.

The scores appearing in this latest Bulletin are as follows:

	Hits	Scr
DOUBLE YORK ROUND		
H. L. Lake, Fulton, N. Y.	124	452
SINGLE YORK ROUND		
E. E. Jones, Chicago	92	466
P. W. Crouch, Boston	88	370
H. L. Walker, Chicago	73	313
SINGLE COLUMBIA ROUND		
Miss R. Kent, Wellesley College	65	327
Miss M. Frostholm, Wellesley Col.	61	322
Miss Harriet Case, Chicago	65	351
Miss Priscilla Williams, Chicago	48	264
SINGLE AMERICAN ROUND		
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh	90	224
E. E. Jones, Chicago	89	587
B. L. Rawlins, Chicago	86	531
O. L. Hertigh, Pittsburgh	85	489
G. A. Mang, Buffalo	85	471
Fred Leport, Kansas City	84	440
H. L. Walker, Chicago	78	430
C. E. Dallin, Arlington	87	427
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose	85	427
Douglas Rogers, Boston	74	410
H. L. Lake, Fulton, N. Y.	78	400
P. W. Crouch, Boston	81	397
John Smith, Fulton, N. Y.	72	374
E. R. Hurd, Chicago	70	372
Dr. W. C. Williams, Chicago	72	361
E. I. Cole, Ossining, N. Y.	78	358
J. P. True, Newton	78	354
Dr. W. C. Williams, Chicago	70	336
G. C. Woolley, Newton Highlands	69	307
F. P. Harrington	60	288
Miss Priscilla Williams, Chicago	58	284
W. C. White, Scarsdale, N. Y.	58	253
William Cusack, Fulton, N. Y.	58	244
C. T. Williams, Chicago	55	243
Henry Ream, Peru, Ill.	44	200
George McClure, Buffalo	47	189
Charles Ryan, Buffalo	42	186
Fred Leport Jr., Kansas City	47	179
HEREFORD ROUND		
P. W. Crouch, Boston	115	527
C. E. Dallin, Arlington	113	551
L. C. Smith, Newton Center	93	371
Miss D. D. Smith, Newton Center	87	361
J. P. True, Newton	76	285
Miss S. M. Ives, Boston	71	279
H. A. Ives, Boston	59	219
L. R. Cram, Newton	62	214
Mrs. L. C. True, Newton	31	139

SIX MORE CLUBS HAVE JOINED WOMEN'S W. G. A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Six more clubs joined the Women's Western Golf Association during the past year, bringing the total club membership to 125, it was announced at the annual meeting of the organization here yesterday when Mrs. J. W. Douglas of Barrington Hills Country Club was elected president with the entire regular ticket of officers. The new members are Inglewood Country Club of Seattle, Wash.; Riverside Country Club of Menominee, Mich.; Birmingham Country Club, Alabama; Hammond Country Club, Ridge Country Club and Kankakee Country Club in the vicinity of Chicago.

Award of the individual record trophy of the association was made to Mrs. Lee Mida of Butterfield Country Club, who compiled 75 points. Edith Cummings of Onwentsia Country Club, who was second in this competition, was also given the trophy for the western championship, which she won from Miss Miriam Burns of Kansas City. Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympic Field Country Club took the city championship trophy.

Three-day medal emblem went to Mrs. L. E. Reinhart of Dallas, Tex.; the junior championship prize to Miss Dorothy Page of Madison, Wis.; Par Trophy to Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, record trophy to Onwentsia Country Club, and the interstate record trophy to Maple Bluff, Wisconsin.

Other officers elected were Mrs. B. C. Hardenbrook, Skokie Country Club, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Cutting, Hinsdale, second vice-president; Mrs. Paul Walker, Exmoor, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia, recording secretary, and Mrs. H. L. Monroe, South Shore, treasurer.

UNION HARRIERS VS. NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 31—Cross-country competition will be revived at Union College tomorrow after seven years, when the Garnet harriers will meet the fast team of New York University. Coach H. A. Bruce announces that the following men have been selected for the Union team as a result of tryouts held this week: Boettcher, Robert Johnson, Cole Johnson, Kaplan, Stevens, Nadeau and Wammer. Coach Bruce, while not confident of the outcome, expects the inexperienced Garnet seven to make a good showing against the New Yorkers. Douglas Connell of Lafayette will referee.

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CROSS-COUNTRY AT MINNESOTA

Work of Varsity Squad Now Points to the Annual Conference Meet

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence)—A bright outlook for the Intercollegiate Conference meet at Ann Arbor Nov. 22 and the loss of its two dual meets, sums up the University of Minnesota's cross-country situation and prospects this season. The first meet was lost to University of Wisconsin by a wide margin, as was also the one against University of Iowa last Saturday, which Iowa carried away by the score of 19 to 36.

With its only two dual meets of the year out of the way the work of the varsity squad points to the annual Conference meet in which it hopes to redeem itself and show "Big Ten" followers an example of its real strength, which in the early part of each season always appears to be only on paper. In the words of the coach, E. W. Iverson, "The team has plenty of good material, but is handicapped by late starting, as in former years. We should reach our best form at the Ann Arbor event."

That material is not lacking is evidenced by the return of five lettermen from last year—half the number on the varsity team. But failure of the men to return to college in time for early training has kept most of them out of form. J. L. Brown '25, outstanding star of last year's team, holds the "Big Ten" record for the five-mile distance, which he negotiated in 25m. 17.9s. When he gets in form this two-time "M" man should again prove a leader.

200 Candidates

The Gopher College, which finished seventh in the Conference standings last year, and which during the two years Iverson has coached the cross-country runners here has been unfortunately handicapped in getting under way, as mentioned, has not, however, been deficient in cross-country enthusiasm and enterprise. The claim is made by the mentor that more students turn out here each year for this sport than at any other "Big Ten" college. This fall 200 candidates appeared.

Pending Brown's return to form, the most consistently speedy man and perhaps the best conditioned one on the squad is V. C. Hubbard '27, rated second fastest on the team. He was the only one of all last year's promising freshmen to come back this year, and even he was not one of the first-year numeral winners.

The next best man is probably F. G. Brandes '25, a former Hamline College star, who is not quite up to his gait even yet. This is his first year at Minnesota. Capt. D. J. McLaughlin '25 is slowly rounding into form, and is leading his men satisfactorily. He, like Hubbard, is a clean, careful trainer, and possesses the necessary good qualities of a captain, being steady and reliable. He has won two "Ms" in this major sport.

Other Two-Letter Men

Another two-"M" man is A. C. Jacobson '25, last year's captain, who looks better than ever this year. R. S. Popkin '26 has a letter in this sport and is heading also for his best year. R. I. Schuck '25 is out again for the third time and has plenty of stuff. Schuck has met with misfortune each season just before he had a chance to win a letter. R. C. Swanson '26 was last year's champion upper-class runner, but did not make the team until this year. L. L. Vye '25 has two letters and is steadily improving in ability. I. W. Nelson '25, another good 1923 upper classman, completes the list.

Mention should be made of one very outstanding freshman this year who has shown remarkable form, speed and endurance. He is Joseph Wexman '28, who is looked upon as a possible mainstay of next year's team, the prospects for which are far from alluring, as all but three of the present members will be lost by graduation.

CUBS RE-ELECT OFFICIALS

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—The directors of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, yesterday, voted confidence in the old officers of the club, who were reelected. W. L. Veeck continues as president and treasurer, J. O. Seys as secretary, W. M. Walker as vice-president, and William Wrigley Jr. as chairman of the executive committee. The signed contract of William Killefer as manager for 1925, to succeed himself, also was approved, the directors announcing that the work of the Cubs under his leadership in the past two seasons was entirely satisfactory.

THURNBLAD DIVIDES

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31 (Special)—Division was made of two games by E. W. Lookabaugh of Boston and A. J. Thurnblad of this city in the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League here yesterday. Thurnblad won the first, 50 to 44 in 62 innings, Lookabaugh the second, 50 to 44 in 44 frames. The local had a run of 6 in each game, the visitor 8 and 5.

CANNEFAX BREAKS EVEN

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31 (Special)—R. L. Cannefax of New York won and lost in games with G. L. Copulos of this city in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League here yesterday. Cannefax took the first, 50 to 43 in 57 innings; Copulos came back in the second, 50 to 47 in 66 turns. High runs were 6 and 5 for Cannefax, and 7 and 4 for Copulos.

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Coast Teams Do Much Traveling

At the End of the Football Season Idaho Will Have Gone 5812 Miles

MOSCOW, Ida., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—An interesting bit of addition and a perusal of railroad timetables discloses a condition which can hardly be duplicated in any of the major football leagues of the United States. It shows, for example, that two of the strongest teams in the Pacific Coast Conference travel to complete their schedule of the season's games, 5812 miles and 732 miles, respectively. These two teams are the University of Idaho and University of Washington elevens.

The schedule mapped out for Idaho is the hardest that has ever been signed in the western league by a Conference member, while Washington's, for a serious contender for the pennant, is about the easiest a coach could desire. Their only trip of the season is that coming this week, from Seattle to Eugene, Ore., and back. Idaho, on the other hand, has already gone to Missoula, Mont., to Portland, Ore., and faces trips to Corvallis, Ore., Los Angeles, Calif., and Boise, Ida. Tabulations of mileage to be traveled by the nine Conference members is as follows:

	Miles
Idaho	5812
Montana	4520
State College of Washington	4002
Southern California	3428
Oregon	2960
Stanford	2624
Oregon Agricultural College	2108
California	1846
Washington	732

PICK-UPS

RUMOR now has it that Walter Johnson, veteran pitcher of the Washington American League champions, will remain in major league baseball another year at least, and that he is only contemplating the purchase of the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League as a place to go to when he finally gets through playing himself. If Johnson does stay, fans may still look forward to the possible breaking of the record made by D. T. Young, considered by some as the greatest pitcher in the history of baseball, when he remained 22 years in major league baseball.

Johnson has just completed his eighteenth season with the Washington Americans. If he should leave baseball, there does not now appear to be a pitcher who can break the long record set by Young.

According to reports, the Chicago Cubs, by trading G. F. Grantham, Albert Neihaus and Victor Aldridge, have only started upon a large program. The Cubs are now reported as being on the lookout for a hard-hitting outfielder. The next thing they will probably be after is another left-handed pitcher to team with W. A. Cooper.

Fans who are following the play of the two winter touring teams in Europe in order to discover, if possible, how much the different countries are interested in baseball, should not allow the fact that only 20 fans turned out to witness the game in Ireland last Sunday to disturb them as to the reception of the national game there, for the people at the time of the game were most all in church, preferring to attend the services to attending the ball game.

COLUMBIA HAS A NEW POLICY

Coach Merner Has Developed Well-Balanced Team Instead of a Few Stars

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—A decided variation from the policy pursued in previous years has been adopted in selecting and organizing the cross-country team of Columbia University this season, and while nothing can be finally decided about the new method, prospects are unusually good.

In place of depending on a few stars to bear the Blue and White to victory in the intercollegiates, C. J. Merner, the coach, has developed a well-balanced team, in which practically every one of the leading squad is likely to be up among the leaders in the various events, instead of a few ahead and the match lost by the others far behind.

A slight handicap in the opening of the season has been the absence of the captain, William Schmidt '25, whose difficulties in his studies have kept him out of the lineup in the preliminary meets. But he is likely to be ready to take his place in the ranks in time for the meet against Syracuse University on Nov. 8, and meantime is practicing with the squad.

Two Strong Veterans

D. C. Horton '25, and J. J. Theobald '25 are the veterans of the squad, and their performance against New York University last Saturday, when they finished first and second, indicate that they may be counted on to supplement the captain in the more important events to come. Three members of last year's freshman team, Arthur Farmer, D. W. Lenihan Jr., and J. C. Thirlwall, as wel las E. J. Roche, all of '27, are displaying good teamwork just behind the veterans, and with G. F. Jones '26, are the nucleus of the intercollegiate squad.

Other possibilities who are slowly developing effectiveness are J. J. Lippoth '26E, a veteran of several years ago, now a member of the engineering school, also Schuyler Broughton '26, Russell Lynch '26, and J. T. Lorch '27.

A number of freshmen show decided possibilities according to the views of the coach. The most notable of these is J. H. Bogler, who ran a close second to Philip Pellichie, of De La Salle, one of the leaders in schoolboy track affairs. Four others, C. E. Warden, J. L. Wasson, Charles Mager, and Hardy Shepard, completed the winning team, occupying fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh places. Others in the squad include Paul Reiley and H. L. Frankenberg, with a large squad of neophytes for later development.

New Policy Works Well

The new policy worked well in the opening meet, in which Columbia made a clean sweep of the first five places, but will have a severer test tomorrow, when the annual quadrangular meet between Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth and University of Pennsylvania will be staged on the new intercollegiate course at Van Cortlandt Park. A week later the Syracuse University team, three time intercollegiate champions, will be the guests of Columbia over the same ground, and then the team will be specially coached during the next two weeks for the culminating event of the season, the intercollegiates, set this year for Nov. 26.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

REPUBLICAN RALLY
TOMORROW NIGHT
—IN—
Tremont Temple
By the Republican Club of Massachusetts
SPEAKERS:
Honorable HARLAN F. STONE, Att'y Gen'l. of the U. S.
Governor CHANNING H. COX
Lieutenant-Governor ALVAN T. FULLER
Honorable FRANK G. ALLEN
Honorable FREDERICK H. GILLETT, Speaker U. S. House of Representatives
GEO. A. RICH, President of the Club, will preside
No Tickets Required DOORS OPEN AT 6:30 P.M. No Reserved Seats
Concert by Ives Military Band 6:30 to 8
GEO. A. RICH Pres. BENJAMIN F. FELT, Sec.

The Motivation of Spelling

Not an old-fashioned spelling bee, but an unusually interesting and distinctly practical series of spelling lessons.

Every Monday for an indefinite period, The Christian Science Monitor will publish on the Educational Page one of these spelling lessons. The first article, explaining the series and its purpose, appeared in the issue of October 27.

Teachers interested in an up-to-date method of presenting the subject of spelling, especially for students of the seventh grade and above, will profit by following this series.

Lessons are so arranged that the course may be started at any time. The first lesson will appear on Monday, November 3.

Single copy price for one issue or more 5c each. Subscription rates: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c.

Watch for our Educational Pages every Monday and Thursday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

RADIO

Good Start Made Toward Rehabilitating Hawaiian Race

Molokai Settlement Prosperous After Two Years' Hard Work and Co-operation—Many Eager to Join

By MARC T. GREENE

Honolulu, T. H.
Special Correspondence

WHEN the American Congress, as the result of the efforts of the Hawaiian Territorial Delegate, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, enacted the Hawaiian Homes Bill for the purpose of rehabilitating the vanishing Hawaiian race, no little doubt existed as to the working out of the project. It was to be an undertaking of an almost unprecedented character, a well-considered and carefully prepared plan to save from extinction a worthy people; but its success depended far more upon the response it received from the people it was intended to benefit than upon the efforts of its promotors. Prince Kalanianaole, descendant of the Kalakaua dynasty and life-long laborer for good of his people, never entertained any doubt of their enthusiastic co-operation in his plan for their rehabilitation; but others believed that the labor involved in the proposal, the intensive farming necessary to its proper development, would not appeal sufficiently to the Hawaiians.

Today, scarcely two years after the rehabilitation plan began its practical functioning, its success is assured even beyond the hopes of its most enthusiastic promotors. The Hawaiian people have justified the confident hopes of their friends among the Caucasian and forever silenced the accusation sometimes leveled at them of being indolent, by laboring on the lands allotted them with a zeal and a determination comparable to the efforts of a New England farmer. And the result is that where yesterday stood thorny kiawe forests, scrubby growths, rocks and stubble, today lie meadows of alfalfa, producing no less than ten crops yearly; hay, at a ton to the acre; corn, watermelons, potatoes, tomatoes, muskmelons, and, indeed, almost any and every fruit and vegetable that can be grown in any land.

From alfalfa alone the yield is from $300 to $350 an acre, and the hay brings from $30 to $35 a ton. And the land on which both are grown was valued at $1 an acre five years ago, and rented at 5 cents! Cattle, hogs and poultry are also being raised with equal success. An irrigation system has been developed, roads have been made, and a co-operative marketing arrangement is being put into operation. In all of these things the two-score families already settled upon the new lands are combining efforts with keen interest and unmistakable enthusiasm.

Less than a decade ago it was only too clear that the pure Hawaiian race was disappearing. Its numbers grew less and less each year, and the time could be calculated with almost mathematical certainty when there would no longer be any Hawaiians. To those who know this branch of the Polynesian race such a development was deplorable. They are a kindly, well-disposed, honest and industrious people, these mid-Pacific islanders. It seemed, then, that the time was come to make an effort to prevent this disaster.

The result was what has been an amazing transformation, in scarcely two years, of aridity into bloom. For the first settlement was made early in the summer of 1922, when 21 Hawaiian families moved to Molokai. They were selected from a number of applications much larger than had been expected. Success has been the result of hard labor and understanding of what is trying to be done for their race.

The island of Molokai was selected for the initial experiment because fewer obstacles seemed to stand in the way of success there; and the Honolulu market is near at hand. But the Rehabilitation Act contemplates future settlements upon Hawaii and Maui also. Preparation of more land on Molokai is going on rapidly, for already more than 100 families have applied for permission to join the colony.

The number of full-blooded Hawaiians in these islands in 1826, a few years after the arrival of the New England missionaries, was more than 150,000. By 1920 that number had decreased to about 22,000, and only about 6 per cent of the land was in their possession. Even this small proportion was owned by 1000 or so of well-to-do descendants of chiefs.

The rehabilitation arrangement provides for a settlement of a Hawaiian family upon a tract of land of 5 to 30 or 40 acres. This is first prepared for farming purposes; and the Territory extends financial aid to the farmer, if necessary, to an extent of $3000, on a long-term mortgage at low interest. If within five years, without this aid, he is able to maintain himself upon the land, it is his, in unconditional possession. This, of course, is a very difficult thing to achieve. It is scarcely to be expected; and one of the first things to be considered in planning the rehabilitation scheme was the matter of financial aid. But it was hoped and blieved that the Hawaiians to whom the land was allotted would give themselves whole-heartedly and enthusiastically to hard work that the plan might be assured of success; and they have done that in accordance with the most optimistic predictions. That is proved by the figures of a report just published by the Commission, in which it is shown that the total assets of the homesteaders, including the value of buildings and improvements, growing crops, livestock, poultry and cultivated or platted land, are more than $590,000. Of this amount the value of the buildings erected in less than two years is about $40,000, upon which, incidentally, there is insurance in three-quarters of that amount. The alfalfa land, of which there are 200 acres, is now estimated to be worth $630 an acre, the fruit land, $100 an acre, and 1800 acres of pasture land, $10 an acre. The significance of this improvement is dimmed by the greater achievement, an achievement, indeed, worthy to rank with the notable ones of the age, the salvaging of a disappearing people.

PACIFIC COAST COLLEGES PLAN RADIO LEAGUE

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Pacific coast colleges seek to form a college radio league for the exchange of intercollegiate news. The Radio Club of the University of Arizona has been particularly active in this regard, and the Radio Club at Stanford University is planning toward the same end.

The project is to have every club in the league co-operate with its college daily newspaper, and radiocast nightly items of the day's activities on the campus. For some time the University of California has been radiocasting campus news through Station KLX at Berkeley. This has been found so successful that plans are now under way for the university to establish its own station.

The club at Stanford now has under construction a short wave transmitter and two receivers for short wave reception down to 40 meters. This equipment will not carry far, but the club hopes, its first plans proving successful, to get the use of the high-powered set belonging to the university. This would permit radiocasting to be done by radio telephone.

Question Box

254. I have built the three-tube reflex circuit described in the Monitor radio section, with very satisfactory results. The only change I made was to use 201-A tubes instead of the 199. The only weakness in my set is its rather broad tuning on the Chicago stations which sometimes prevents my getting by them without interference. I have recently used two tubes to add a push-pull amplifying unit which gives the greater loudspeaker range with excellent quality. I thought of adding another stage of radio frequency, which with a loop might be used and greater selectivity obtained. Would the Freshman kit of three coils and condensers, advertised for any tuned radio frequency set, give better tuning than the three special transformers made from duo-lateral honeycomb coils as described in your articles? It occurred to me that coils and condensers having been designed to operate together such might be the case. My present aerial is a 75-foot copper ribbon with about 30 feet of lead in.

B. C. B., Highland Park, Ill.

(Ans.) While we have never made up the set such as you described, we have been giving it serious consideration. Tests with the Freshman coils show them efficient, possibly more so than the special transformers and they would doubtless make a very fine receiver. The circuit for this has been in our technical files for several months, and we hope to publish it when some more experimental data are available. We should be glad to have you go ahead with such a circuit and will appreciate a report from you on its results. You would need only two coils if a loop is to be used since the loop takes the place of the antenna coil. A jack can be arranged so that either loop or antenna may be used. Your antenna system sounds well proportioned.

WAVELENGTHS TO BE CHANGED

New England Supervisor to Make New Boston Assignments

A decided improvement in radio conditions in New England, and particularly in the city of Boston, will be made when a new plan of assignment of wavelengths is put into effect in about two months by the New England Radio Supervisor, Charles C. Kolster, according to an exclusive interview with Mr. Kolster by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

A story has been circulated giving the impression that conditions were going to be very much worse in Boston, and that the two main stations, WEEI and WNAC would have to divide time, such as is done in many other cities. This is the very opposite of Mr. Kolster's plans.

WNAC will probably receive a wavelength of 283 meters or 1060 kilocycles, instead of its present 278 meters or 1080 kilocycles. WEEI will use a wavelength of 405 meters or 740 kilocycles, instead of its present 303 meters or 990 kilocycles. This means that there will be a separation of 320 kilocycles between the two stations, instead of 70, as at present, so that persons with the simplest sort of receivers will have no difficulty in tuning out either station.

At the recent conference in Washington 50 kilocycles difference was considered sufficient to separate stations so that even under present conditions 20 kilocycles extra are available to improve selectivity. Under the new ruling 320 kilocycles will separate the stations, or about six and one-half times the frequency difference as specified at Washington.

WBZ of the Westinghouse Company will have a companion station located in Boston on top of the Hotel Brunswick, where only a transmitting studio is located at present. The two stations will be linked, giving a simultaneous program on the same wavelength, which will be 349 meters or 860 kilocycles. This station, it may easily be figured, will be separated from WEEI by 120 kilocycles, and WNAC by 200 kilocycles, so that even here from two to four times the necessary difference will separate the stations.

Class A stations will now have only four frequencies upon which they may radiocast, 283, 297, 349 and 405 meters. All except the 297 meter wavelength have been assigned to the above mentioned station. Many adjustments will have to be made in other parts of New England.

Mr. Kolster is primarily working out the problem for the radiocast listener, as may be seen by his wide separation of WNAC and WEEI, so that even the owner of a small inexpensive receiver may get clear reception without interference. In Class A stations of 100 watts Mr. Kolster has a problem. Seventeen stations are already licensed. There are 10 stations under 100 watts already licensed, and five or six about to be licensed. Under new regulations, he has about 30 channels for these stations, but so many of them are down near 200 meters that those people erecting stations do not wish to accept these low wavelengths, since most of the present day receivers will not tune down that far.

In an inacurate story referred to, an appeal is made to send Herbert Hoover a telegram of protest, which is supposed to be taken care of, all that is necessary being the calling up of the Western Union office and leaving one's name and address with a note that a form protest be made. Mr. Kolster deplores this action, and states that only very unfavorable reaction can follow such a protest, based as it would be, on an untrue conception of the situation.

High-Power Transmitting Tubes for U. S. Ships Cooled by Water

© Western Electric Co.

Chemically Pure Water Is Used, as Salt Water Would Serve as a Conductor.

Radio Programs

For Friday, November 7

For the theatrically inclined, that is, those who feel the urge to enjoy this art from the production viewpoint, a discussion of "Stage Production" by Alex Leftwich from WJY should prove instructive. We have looked eagerly for some good constructive talks on stage production by persons really qualified to discuss it.

One of the many excellent products of the dean of American playwrights, Augustus E. Thomas, will be produced by the WGY players on this date. It is entitled "Thirty-Eight." This play was widely discussed during its Broadway production several years ago.

Our British friends have one of their usual interesting programs. Glasgow is opening a new studio and the exercises attending this event will be radiocast from that station. 2LO is radiocasting the third of a series of "Nights With the Old Masters," and 6BM is having a light symphony and operatic night, with "A Trip to Fairyland" scheduled from Manchester.

"Defensive Play," as the third in a series of talks on football coaching, will be radiocast from KDKA by Guy M. Williamson, assistant coach of the University of Pittsburgh team. We usually look for football activities on Saturday, but this station evidently feels that a knowledge of the subject is more likely to be useful before a game than after it. It sounds reasonable.

GREENWICH TIME
(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

2LO, London, England (365 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Third night with the Old Masters.

6BM, Bournemouth, England (385 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Light Symphony and Operatic Night.

2ZY, Manchester, England (375 Meters)
7:35 p. m.—A Trip to Fairyland.

5WA, Cardiff, Wales (353 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—"Pageant of Empire."

6SC, Glasgow, Scotland (420 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Opening exercises for the new studio. Orchestra conducted by Sir Landon Ronald. Simultaneous radiocast to Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Boston, Mass. (303 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dance selections played by Dok-Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7 p. m.—Boston Edison Big Brother Club. 8 p. m.—Program arranged by Madame Lina Damiano, vocal and instrumental. 9 p. m.—Program from New York studio.

WDBH, C. T. Sherer Co., Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
8:20 p. m.—Concert program. Grace Bemis Ward, violinist, and three of her pupils Regina Anderson, Roy Holton and Eric Segersten, will play various violin numbers, with Mr. George Wellington, accompanist.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—First lesson of course in musical appreciation. 10 p. m.—Recital by May Shepard-Hayward, soprano, assisted by Hazel Clark, violinist, and Wilhelmina Wagner, accompanist. 11 p. m.—Concert by Anna M. Wollmann, soprano; Mrs. Dorothy Birchard Mulroney, accompanist, and the Westinghouse Philharmonic Trio. 11:30 p. m.—Dance music by McEnelly's Singing Orchestra.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
8 p. m.—Comedy, "Only Thirty-Eight," by A. E. Thomas, presented by the WGY Players, Edward H. Smith director. 10:30 p. m.—Program by the WGY Orchestra.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (492 Meters)
6-10 p. m.—Dinner music. Children's story by Blanche Elizabeth Wade. Edith Law, soprano. The Happiness Boys—Billy Jones and Ernest Hare. Talk on "Style" by Nat Lewis. Concert by the United States Navy Band.

WJY, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (405 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Billy Wynne's Greenwich Village Inn Orchestra. 8:15 p. m.—"Chats with the Editor." 8:25 p. m.—Program by the S. S. DeGrasse Orchestra. 9:10 p. m.—"Stage Production," by Alex Leftwich.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Savarin Ensemble. 8:10 p. m.—NYU Air College: "Economics," Prof. Reid L. McClung. 8:30 p. m.—Lily Rozselle, soprano; Keith McLeod, accompanist. 8:45 p. m.—Looseleaf Current Topics, Wm. H. Allen. 9 p. m.—Samuel S. Aronson, pianist. 10:30 p. m.—Duke Yellman and his orchestra.

WDAR, Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—"WDAR Walter Greenough Players." 10 p. m.—Meeting of the Morning Glory Club, Arcadia Orchestra.

WCAP, Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co., Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
8:15-10 p. m.—Concert by the United States Navy Band Orchestra direct from Auditorium at United States Marine Barracks, Washington.

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (326 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—"Football Coaching." Talk No. 3, "Defensive Play," by Guy M. Williamson, assistant coach of University of Pittsburgh. 8:30 p. m.—"Pennsylvania Railroad Night," concert by talent from various regions of this system.

WCAE, Kaufman & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Operatic program featuring Henry J. Volz, a Pittsburgh composer's own opera, "Wanna."

WGR, Federal Tel. Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30-10 p. m.—Varied musical program, including Vincent Lopez's orchestra and the American Hawaiian Quartet.

WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Orchestral and vocal selections.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WEBH, Evening Post, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
7-12 p. m.—Concert numbers and dance selections, Oriole orchestra.

WLS, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
8 p. m.—Farm program. 9 p. m.—Entertainment by studio artists.

WMAQ, Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)
8 p. m.—Weekly Wide-Awake Club program, directed by Mrs. Frances M. Ford. 8:30 p. m.—Musical geography, Mr. and Mrs. Marx E. Oberndorfer. 9 p. m.—Program from Kankakee, Ill.

WCCO, Gold Medal Station, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Lecture hour, H. H. Cory, secretary N. W. Radio Trade Association, "Radio Development." 8:30 p. m.—Osman Temple Shrine Band St. Paul.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by the Fine Arts Trio, Miss Géraldine McNeely, director and piano; Edward Lurton, violin; William Fries, flute.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.-1 a. m.—Varied musical program.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha (526 Meters)
9 p. m.—Harmonic Girls' program of Osceola, Neb, auspices Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. 10:30 p. m.—King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.

WHO, Bankers Life Company, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
8 p. m.—Colfax Concert Band.

WFAA, News-Journal, Dallas Tex. (476 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Wilmer Male Quartet.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Rhodes Department Stores, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Earl Grey and his orchestra; dance program assisted by Jack Bain, vocalist.

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—Popular lecture provided by University of Oregon extension division. 10:30 p. m.—Hoot Owls.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)
8-11 p. m.—Studio entertainment and dance music.

KHJ, Times-Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif. (395 Meters)
8 p. m.—Program arranged by Dr. Marion Tracy Whiting. 10 p. m.—Art Hickman's dance orchestra, Earl Burtnett, director.

POLAND HAS RADIO CLUB

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (Special)—A radio club, the first in Poland, has been organized in Poznan. The object of the club is to arouse interest in radio communication throughout the country and to foster the development of the radio industry. It is planned to arrange a series of lectures with demonstrations. The club also proposes to sell radio apparatus, presumably foreign makes, on a commission basis. A radio magazine will be published. The address of this club can be obtained from the electrical equipment division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

PERU GRANTS CONCESSION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (Special)—A 10-year concession for exclusive radiocasting privileges has been granted by the Government of Peru to the Peruvian Broadcasting Company, according to a cable from Trade Commissioner Pearce, at Lima.

Ships' Change From Spark to Tube Welcomed by Fans

New Transmitters Installed on 21 of the Battle Fleet Mean Less "Muss" in Ether—Navy Men Pleased With Longer-Distance Relays

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (Special)—To keep the radio communication of first-line battleships up to the minute, the United States has installed on 21 of them new high-power telegraph transmitters. Radiocast listeners will welcome the change, because the new transmitters, on account of their sharpness of tuning and freedom from harmonics, no longer "muss up" the air, as sometimes did the older spark and arc transmitters.

Navy men are pleased too, because they can work without relaying over much long distances. For example, the set on the U. S. S. Colorado has worked from Gibraltar to Chatham, Mass., and from the Virginia Capes to Pacific coast stations. Due to the sharp tuning of the new equipment, it is possible to receive messages from other ships while transmission is going on. Not long ago a battleship off the coast of Virginia carried on successful communication with San Francisco and San Diego, messages being received simultaneously on five different wavelengths. One of the new vacuum tube transmitters was used to transmit the messages and reception was accomplished with five receiving outfits operating on one antenna.

The new sets make use of high-power, water-cooled vacuum tubes similar to those used for the Bell system transatlantic telephone tests in January, 1923. They provide an inexpensive conversion from spark to CW transmission. Power is supplied by the same generator which formerly supplied the ship's spark transmitter. Its voltage is "stepped up" for the plate circuit, and "stepped down" for the tube filament.

By special switching arrangements, the wavelength can be changed quickly to any of several prearranged values. Thus, interference reported by a distant receiving station can be avoided by using another wavelength. A mammoth variable air condenser is employed in the oscillating circuit, which makes the variable condenser of the ordinary radio receiver look like a dwarf in comparison. The plates are ⅛ inch thick, and the spacing between rotor and stator plates is 2 inches. The plates are so large that a heavy counterbalance is necessary.

The plates of the vacuum tubes are water cooled. The design of successful high power vacuum tubes has heretofore been made difficult by the fact that the dissipation of the heat generated at the plate necessitated unduly large radiating surfaces. This heat is caused by the force with which the little electrons traveling at 1700 miles a second strike the plate—just as hammer blows will heat a piece of cold iron.

This heat and that radiated from the filament must be carried off or the vacuum tube will burn out. Fifty watts of power per square inch of plate surface is all that can be dissipated in vacuum tubes of the usual plate construction. The plates in the vacuum tubes used in the large radiocasting station become very hot during operation. The copper-to-glass seal made it possible to circulate water around the outside of the plate and to carry off in this way 28 times as much heat—1400 watts per square inch of plate surface—as could formerly be dissipated.

It is necessary, as the plate of these tubes operates at upward of 10,000 volts, to feed the water to them through a long insulated hose which is held in two coils. To prevent excessive current leakage through the circulating water must be nonconducting. For this reason chemically pure water must be used for circulating purposes. A small pump forces this water stored in a 20-gallon tank through the hose, coils and water jackets of the vacuum tubes. Salt water is kept flowing through a copper coil in this tank, thus keeping the circulating water cool.

American Receiver Gets German Home

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Special)—One American radio receiver will fill a German home with music as a direct result of the epoch-making flight of the ZR-3. Hans R. Ludwig, wireless operator on the gigantic dirigible, whose work contributed directly to the success of the flight, is the proud owner of the set. He sailed with it Tuesday on the steamer Muenchen for Bremen.

During his brief stay in the United States Herr Ludwig broke away from the strenuous schedule of entertainment as frequently as possible, so that he could visit radio stores, and get demonstrations of receivers. Everywhere he went, his unique uniform cap with its badge of a silver airship streaming through a letter Z "gave him away," made his task easier.

His final choice was a five-tube neutrodyne, which he purchased complete. Although German radiocast stations operate on wavelengths above a thousand meters, Herr Ludwig is convinced he will be able to get most of the American concerts in Germany on his American receiver.

AMERICAN "VENICE" PROJECT, PART OF RECLAMATION PLAN

Curving Shaft of Islands Built in Lake Ponchartrain Is New Orleans' Picturesque Proposal for Old World Beauty Spot and Productivity Gain

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The shores of Lake Pontchartrain soon may be transformed into an Old World beauty spot, with picturesque islands, hotels and the many attractions of tourist centers. The project, which has been put forward by the Association of Commerce, now will be laid before the Orleans Parish Levee Board.

One feature of the plan, according to the association, is that, in addition to beautification, the enterprise would convert comparatively valueless lands into productive areas. An amendment to the Louisiana Constitution is said by the organization to work favorably toward its plans.

Through this amendment the levee board has been authorized to improve the New Orleans shore of Lake Pontchartrain, to reclaim more land than is needed for public purposes, and to sell the surplus as lake front property at a profit, the profit to go toward the liquidation of the improvement. Plans are now being developed to that end by the board's chief engineer, Col. Marcel Garsaud, who has appointed an advisory committee to assist him.

A curving shaft of islands would be built in the lake, establishing a protected waterway very much resembling some of the more lovely parts of Venice, with hotels, gardens, lakeside homes, parks and waterside drives. There would be speedboating, canoeing, and gondolas. In the winter north winds would be warmed by the waters of the lake, and the northern and western tourists who had fled icy blasts would find comfort and pleasure there, according to the association. However, the new Venice would be an all-year resort.

A picture plan, drawn by Rathbone de Buys, local architect, includes a protected waterway five miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide, four large islands, bathing beaches far in the lake, driveways, parks and hotels. The islands curve out in a crescent from the shore. Land along these parts of the lake shore which is now undeveloped would be reclaimed and sold.

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DANES DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

Bill Would Abolish Naval and War Ministries—Forts Would Be Dismantled

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence)—When the Rigsdag met for the autumn session, M. L. Rasmussen, the Defense Minister, introduced his famous disarmament proposal.

Conscription is to be abandoned in the army and navy, and the War Ministry and the Naval Ministry cease to exist. All fortifications will be disarmed and closed down. Buildings and material will be put to other uses or sold. The work of the topographical section of the general staff and the naval charts department will be continued. A corps of police will be formed to assist the frontier gendarmerie, the customs and the ordinary police in the maintenance of order, the necessary vessels to be equipped for the protection of Danish interests within Danish sea territory.

Private corps trained or organised for military purposes must not be formed nor exist. Such voluntary corps to be disbanded within three months of this law coming into operation and their arms to be taken over by the State. Rifle unions will be permitted when they have no military organization and do not have military practice and are supplied with rifles only during practice.

The new reserve police is to consist of 7000 men, and its strength, organization, training, and equipment precludes its being used against hostile regular forces; its scope is merely that of police. Eight hundred volunteers between the ages of 18 and 25 are to be accepted annually. They have to undergo a training not exceeding six months and are to be at the disposal of the corps for 12 years. Within these 12 years they are bound to undergo 10 days' practice three times. The chief is termed director, there will be chief inspectors, inspectors and a staff of various functionaries, besides reserves. The expenditure is estimated at 5,630,000 kroner annually and initiative expenses of 1,100,000 kroner for arms, motor cars, etc.

The state marine is to consist of one fishery inspection vessel of 1500 tons for Greenland and one for Iceland, one of 1000 tons at the Faroe islands, one of 1200 tons in the North Sea and Skagerrak, one of 800 tons inside the Skaw, one supervising vessel of 1200 tons in the Danish waters, three of 1200 tons (fast motor boats) in inner Danish waters, one vessel for making charts, etc., and 12 seaplanes for guard service in Danish waters. Annual cost calculated at 5,900,000 kroner.

Should the measure not become law in the course of the present session, the Minister intimated material reductions in the votes to the army and navy on the budget. He reckoned the measure would entail an immediate saving of 40,000,000 kroner annually, which would increase as pensions ceased. The property and other assets which would be available by the passing of the measure stood booked at 380,000,000 kroner, of which 200,000,000 kroner were tangible values.

Peasants Without Property Powerful Ukraine Element

Nezamozhniki Enjoy Privileges in Taxation and Credit, and Guard Against Anti-Sovietism

KHARKOV, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Ukraine, with its rich black earth, was one of the most fertile regions of the former Tsarist Empire. Besides raising bumper crops of wheat and rye and other grains, the Ukraine produced Russia's sugar supply and contained rich mineral resources in the coal of the Donetz Basin and the iron mines of the Ekaterinoslav district.

The civil war in the Ukraine, as everywhere else, ended in the victory of the Communists and the establishment of a Soviet Republic, which works in closest political harmony with the Russian Soviet Government in Moscow. Public order has been generally restored, although the occasional wrecking of trains on the stretch of railroad between Kiev and Odessa indicates that political banditism is not altogether eradicated in the western Ukrainian provinces.

Crop a Failure

The natural fertility of the soil has done much to offset the ravages of civil war, so far as Ukrainian agriculture is concerned. Last year the country enjoyed a good crop; and by far the larger part of the 3,000,000 tons of grain which Russia exported last fall and winter came from the fertile black fields of the Ukraine. But this year the drought which blighted the harvest in the Lower Volga provinces also exerted an adverse effect upon the crop in the Ukraine.

The failure here, to be sure, was not nearly so serious as in the Volga region; only a few districts in Kharkov Province and along the coast of the Black Sea, with a population of perhaps 1,000,000 individuals, are considered so bad as to require state aid. But the Ukrainian crop has been severely reduced, as compared with last year. The assistant Commissar for Agriculture estimates that this year's crop is 25 or 30 per cent below last year's and is inclined to question the possibility of exporting grain from the Ukraine, except on an extremely modest scale.

Shakeup Among Peasants

As one goes out into the country and visits the Ukrainian villages, one comes to realize that the agrarian upheaval here has been by no means confined to the simple process of ousting the landlords and installing the peasants on their estates. There has been a profound shakeup among the peasants themselves. Through the committees of "Nezamozhniki," or propertyless peasants a certain element of the poorer peasantry has seized the reins of power in the villages and exerts a directing influence upon almost all the activities of the local village governments.

The Nezamozhniki, who numbered perhaps 15 per cent of the population in the villages which the writer visited, enjoy wide powers in distributing the village land among the individual peasants. If they profess to detect a "kulak," or peasant who possesses more land than he is entitled to, they can take away part of his holding and either take it for themselves or give it to other poor peasants. They enjoy various privileges. They can get wood on easier terms. They receive first consideration in the allotment of state credit. The burden of taxation presses on them somewhat less heavily than on the other peasants.

However, when one considers that the Ukraine is pre-eminently a peasant country, and that one can scarcely find one Communist in 1000 peasants, there can be little doubt but that the Nezamozhniki perform a necessary function in strengthening the authority of the Soviet Government in the villages. Bound to the Government by ties of favoritism and personal interest, they see that the taxes are collected, keep an eye on the sayings and doings of other peasants and generally serve as a guard against any recurrence of banditism or anti-Soviet political activity in the country districts.

BRITISH SCHOOL AIDS WORKING LADS

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most successful organizations for youths in the north of England is the Hugh Oldham Lads' Club, Manchester. It has a total membership of 2626, and organizes for the boys who belong to it outdoor sports, swimming, a gymnasium, photography, cycling, an orchestra, library, billiards, dances, and entertainments. Its activities include also a Whitsuntide camp.

Needless to say, an organization of this magnitude involves the outlay of a considerable sum. Out of a total expenditure of over £2000 the lads themselves contributed last year just over £1000. The club is remarkable in that it receives the active help of the Manchester Grammar School. In addition, the boys of the school raised the sum of £913, which, with £79 raised by the old boys, enabled the committee to carry out extensive renovations without running into debt. The club is helped in this way regularly by the grammar school, this being one of the methods by which social duties are inculcated in the school.

SOUTH AFRICA TO GET AIR MAIL

Rhodesia Co-operates With Union by Inclusion of Towns in Schedule

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—It has been decided to begin, as soon as possible, an airmail service in South Africa. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, T. Boydell, means to try to get his colleagues in the Cabinet to agree to the experiment. He says there is no country more suitable than South Africa for a civil air service.

It is said that Rhodesia is cooperating with the Union post office in the work, preliminary to the establishment of air mails in South Africa. This preliminary work is being pushed on rapidly, and indicates that a really serious attempt will be made to institute a civil air service at an early date.

The project for a three-months trial of air-mail services under Government auspices is fast taking practical form, and when the Legislature is called upon to discuss the matter and pass the very small expenditure involved, a sum which, it is believed, is now placed at under £10,000, there will be some striking figures available.

That Rhodesia contemplates cooperation is evident from the fact that though the post offices of the Union and Southern Rhodesia are two distinct and separate organizations, Buluwayo and Salisbury are included in the census of mail matter. This opens up attractive possibilities of air service extensions to the north. Another interesting possibility is brought out by the inclusion in the census of Keetmanshoop and Windhoek in the Southwest Protectorate. There again a project that has been nebulous is taking practical shape.

Johannesburg is, of course, an important center for any air mail project, and is included in the census with Pretoria, another big postal center. Durban, Maritzburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, and Cape Town are all mentioned, and give a fair indication of possible routes.

There is a scheme, one might say "in the air," to run a Durban-Cape Town service round the coast, but this depends on the possibility of providing seaplanes for this route, as well as on the traffic possibilities. Its value would lie in the fact that a Durban letter could leave several days after the mail boat, and catch it up at Cape Town. The same would, of course, apply to passengers.

Election System of Britain Puzzles Average American

Methods Apparently Haphazard Work Swiftly, While Public Opinion Acts Directly on Government

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20—One of the aspects of English parliamentary life which most puzzles—it may even be most appalls—the practiced American politician is the easy expedition of its electioneering. "Nowhere else is the mere maintenance of the machinery of government so complex and difficult a matter as in the United States," mused Mr. Woodrow Wilson, years before he was dreamed of as President. Nowhere else is it quite as apparently haphazard as in Great Britain. Parties exist there as elsewhere—each with its own central organization and local offshoots, its own leaders, its own funds, its own methods of bringing the disaffected to heel.

But, though these organizations are labeled caucuses by the "superior persons" who are the bane of healthy public life, the name has never been accepted by any of them. Britain has no caucuses in the American sense, no ward meetings, no primaries, no county conventions, no state conventions and no national conventions. Its party machinery is a loose formation, and this lack of rigidity is largely accounted for by the like lack in the parliamentary system itself.

Third Election in Two Years

Let there be considered the case of the sudden dissolution of Parliament which plunged Great Britain into the third general election within the last two years. Nominally, under the Parliament Act of 1911, a House of Commons is chosen for a period of five years. Actually, the first elected under its auspices, that of 1918, saw only three years and eight months of active life; the second, that of 1922, just exactly a year, and the third, that of 1923, somewhat less. Of what length will prove the fourth, now emerging from the melting pot, is a question on which it would be useless at this point to speculate.

It was not always thus, for in Victorian days parliaments, under the old Septennial Act, of five or six years' duration were almost unvarying, while the reign of George V witnessed the longest-lived Parliament since the days of Charles II, that which was elected in December, 1910, and first met in the following month, having had seven years and 10 months of actual sitting existence. But that extraordinary prolongation of vitality was due solely to the exigencies of the war, and provided the paradox that a Parliament that had virtuously determined in 1911 to shorten its life, resolved half-a-dozen years later, and in defiance not only of the Quinquennial but the Septennial Act, to sit virtually as long as it liked.

Only One Success

But, just as there were brave men before Agamemnon, so there were prime ministers before Ramsay MacDonald ready to plunge the Nation at a moment's notice, or even without notice at all, into the turbid throes of a general election when they had suffered a personal or political rebuff. It may be regarded as somewhat ominous that only once has the experiment succeeded. The great Earl Grey of the first Reform Bill, tried it with triumph in 1831, when he went with a whirl to the country in a majority of 1, and came back from the country with a majority of 100. But when Gladstone heavily beaten. So was Beaconsfield when he did the like six years later. So again was Mr. Baldwin when, a twelvemonth since, despite the advice of all those of his colleagues who might fairly be termed "the elder statesmen," he threw a large majority to the winds in the hope of obtaining a larger.

Political philosophers removed from the realities of everyday public life—"armchair politicians," as they used to be called—may fret over all this, and may devise innumerable perfect schemes, in vacuo, the adoption of which would prevent the frequency of general elections. Not one of them has a chance of success. The rigid American system of two, four or six-year terms would find no welcome in England, for reasons that might not seem convincing at Washington but which well suit Westminster. The compromise system of France, where, though the Chamber of Deputies is elected for a fixed term, it can be dissolved if the President desires and the Senate concurs, would stand no chance of adoption in England, as the everyday Englishman would not dream of intrusting to the hereditary House the power to end the life of the representative chamber.

The system Great Britain pursues may be clumsy, illogical, and apparently unworkmanlike; but at least it insures that public opinion can be brought directly, and at frequent intervals, to bear upon the Government of the country.

EDINBURGH OPENS WORKSHOP AND HOME

EDINBURGH, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A workshop and home for discharged prisoners and unemployed men has recently been opened in Edinburgh. Food and a bed are provided for men in destitute circumstances if they are willing to do work in return. The work is chiefly that of paper sorting—the paper being afterward sent on for repulping.

Lord Polwarth, chairman of the prison commission, presided at the opening and praised the Salvation Army work in Edinburgh, especially this new venture, which would provide accommodation for 200 men per night, and workshops for 30 to 40 men. He said it was difficult to realize the position of the man who wanted work and could not get it, or the man who had been in prison and wanted to start again. At the present time men and youths of unblemished character were unable to get work, and here was a bit of practical help to tide them over to better things.

IRISH BODIES RULED BY COMMISSIONERS

DUBLIN, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Burke, the Minister for Local Government in the Free State, is applying ruthless methods in his endeavor to restore efficiency in public bodies. At the present time the following bodies are dissolved by his order and the work is being carried on by special commissioners: Dublin corporation; Kerry, Leitrim and King's county councils; King's County, Longford, West Cork and Roscommon boards of health, Dublin board of guardians, Mallow and Kilrush rural district councils, followed the example, in the lightning dissolution of 1874, he was and Roscommon town commissioners.

The commissioners in charge of the Dublin corporation are carrying out their difficult task in a very businesslike way. The reason the affairs of public bodies are in such a wretched plight is said to be because representatives were elected as a political expedient to frustrate English government. And these men, when "the war" was over, refused to budge until Mr. Burke decided otherwise. Cork corporation is now being dissected, and it looks as though it might follow in the wake of Dublin.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA NO DESERT, BUT LACKS TRANSPORTATION

Married Folk Seek Ability to Reach Civilization—Some Settlers Get Supplies Only Once a Year

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—It is the opinion of Walter G. Duncan, a member of the Legislature, who has just motored overland to the Northern Territory and back, that in years to come people will wonder why Australians insisted upon describing so much of their land as "desert."

Mr. Duncan is a pastoralist of extensive interests, and a big man in business affairs, and much importance is attached to his opinions about Central Australia and the Northern Territory. He says there is no desert in that vast area, in the accepted sense of the word. All that is essential to development is efficient transport. The first indispensable requirement is to make the country reasonably possible for the residence of a married man, and his family, and the opportunity for people to get in and out of civilization. The amazing emptiness of the Northern Territory is shown by the fact that it embraces 523,620 square miles, and has a population of only 3500.

Transport Costly

It costs £50 a ton to cart stores from Adelaide into the interior, and some of the settlers get their supplies twice, and even only once, a year. Inquiries made by Mr. Duncan at Darwin convinced him that the Government had wasted sufficient money on doles, and relief works there to put down enough wells, and permanent water supplies for traveling stock from one end of the Northern Territory to the other.

Mr. Duncan saw 1000 head of large, fat bullocks sold for £2 each, after having traveled between 500 and 600 miles. Educational facilities are urgently needed by the people of Central Australia. Mr. Duncan met women who were over 500 miles from the nearest center. His view is that the only revenue from the projected transcontinental line for years will be from pastoral production, unless a rich mine be discovered, but that eventually an immense settlement will be attracted.

Darwin Unsuited for Capital

Mr. Duncan is advising the authorities that Darwin is not geographically suited as the center for administration for the Northern Territory, and that Alice Springs should be the capital. The cost of handling cargo at Darwin is such that boats do not want to call there, and the Government has to pay doles, and provide rations, and relief employment "for men who have no desire, or any intention, to work if they can only get food." Mr. Duncan visited the Northern Territory during one of the driest periods for many years, but he saw large tracts of country well grassed, although no where was there land which would carry a sheep to the acre.

Sir James Barrett recently said that when he heard people speak of the black races as being the only type for the tropics, he could not help asking if they had ever taken the trouble to understand the question. A large proportion of the population of Australia was in the tropical part of the continent, and vital statistics showed that the general death rate was no higher in those latitudes than in the rest of the Commonwealth.

Official estimates have been prepared of the cost of linking by railway the gap of 1081 miles between Oodnadatta and the southern railhead in the Northern Territory. If the line be built on the 3-foot, 6-inch gauge the expenditure is put down at £10,000,000, and if on the federal gauge of 4 foot 8½ inches, £15,000,000. The cost of working the railway is estimated at £190,000 a year, with interest at £720,000, and the revenue is reckoned at £115,000.

AMERICAN CAPITAL TO DEVELOP AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Friedrich Fischerauer, Consul-General of Austria in New York, is in Vienna on leave. Speaking recently to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Fischerauer said that there was a possibility of his being given a post which would take him out of New York, a fact which he sincerely regretted.

Dealing with economics and finance, he stated that there were favorable signs of a renewed interest of American capital in Austrian enterprises, particularly in a water-power undertaking known as the "Newag." In his opinion, there were few better investments than Austrian water power. He said Austria was bound either to pay more than she could afford for coal or else encourage the substitute which she already possessed and which only awaited development.

MONTREAL'S GRAIN MOVEMENT

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The port authorities predict that the grain movement through Montreal during the present season of navigation will total over 170,000,000 bushels. The previous record was 150,000,000. Since the opening of navigation in May Montreal has handled more grain than its seven nearest rival American ports on the Atlantic range have exported since Jan. 1.

About 50 new boats have been added to the lake fleets in the grain trade, and recently there were 43 lake boats tied up here waiting a chance to discharge grain.

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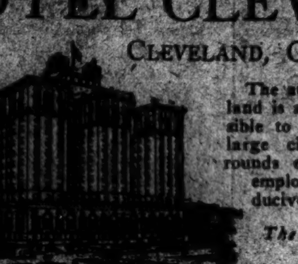

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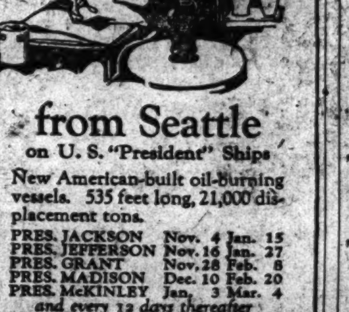

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PRES. JEFFERSON	Nov. 16	Jan. 27
PRES. GRANT	Nov. 28	Feb. 8
PRES. MADISON	Dec. 10	Feb. 20
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and every 12 days thereafter

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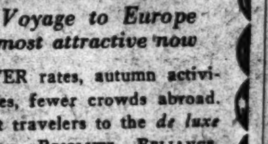

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A card from Major Boyce of the Belgenland in answer to numerous inquiries from readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Those who go around the world with Major Boyce on the Belgenland this winter will occupy staterooms on all decks with their own friends as they may select. They will also choose their own table companions and deck sittings. Reading Room for quiet study and the "Veranda Cafe" for Sunday morning services.

The date of the Belgenland's sailing (December 4 from New York, December 20 from Los Angeles, and December 23 from San Francisco) rapidly approaches. Those who contemplate making this happy cruise should apply for their staterooms at once. Correspondence solicited. Address MAJOR BOYCE, Cruise Dept.

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Leave India Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport, Winterport and Bangor. Connection at Rockland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings for North Haven, Stonington, Southwest Harbor, Northeast Harbor, Seal Harbor, Bar Harbor, Dark Harbor, South Brooksville, Sargentville, Deer Isle, Brooklin and Bluehill.

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PRES. TAFT	Nov. 29	Feb. 7
PRES. WILSON	Dec. 13	Feb. 21
PRES. LINCOLN	Dec. 27	Mar. 7
PRES. CLEVELAND	Jan. 10	Mar. 21

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Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON

Government Aids Bombay Housing

Loans of Substantial Amount Facilitate Home Building by Workers

BOMBAY, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Directorate of Bombay Development are selling in the suburbs plots developed and ready for building, with the object of helping people of moderate means to become owners of their homes. They have obtained Government sanction to a scheme of financial assistance to intending purchasers of building plots.

The essential feature of the scheme is that the Directorate will advance at a moderate rate of interest a sum equal to three-quarters of the cost of land and one-half of the cost of the building which it is intended to erect. The loan will be repayable in installments spread over a period not exceeding 15 years.

As the house to be built will be part of the security given to Government, the Directorate would prefer to undertake construction on behalf of the purchaser, and the purchaser will deposit one-half of the cost of the building. The land and the buildings on it will belong to the purchaser, but will be mortgaged to the Government till the whole loan is paid off.

A simple and comfortable house can be built for approximately 4500 rupees on an area of 800 square yards, so that ownership of a suburban residence in its own ground can be obtained for about 7000 rupees, on which the Government will advance roughly 4000 rupees repayable in 15 years. The scheme is designed to open the way for building societies.

WESTERN PROVINCES APPEAL TO CABINET

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The governments of the three provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have taken joint action in sending an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council at Ottawa, for a stay of procedure in the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners who have just canceled the Crow's Nest Pass freight rates agreement. The governments of the three western provinces have further asked that this stay in the enforcement of the order given by the Railway Commission shall continue until the case has reached a final settlement in the Supreme Court.

If the stay in proceedings is not allowed, the old rates will be reverted to on Oct. 29 and the Crow's Nest rate suspended. George P. Graham, acting Prime Minister of Canada, stated that a matter of such importance and so far-reaching in its results should be considered at a full meeting of the Cabinet. W. L. Mackenzie King, with several members of the Cabinet, are now on a tour of western Canada and will not return to Ottawa before Nov. 10.

INTERRACIAL AMITY SOUGHT

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—A detailed program for the promotion of better interracial relations has been outlined by the ... Commission of the Federation of Churches here. The executive committee of the federation has recommended that the program be placed in the hands of a committee of 50, 25 white men and 25 Negroes.

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European Plan
Rooms with running Water from $2
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GOOD GAINS ARE MADE BY MANY STOCKS

New Peak Prices Attained by Merchandising Issues

Stock prices made further recovery at the opening of today's New York market, with buying undoubtedly influenced by easy money rates and more favorable trade news.

Merchandising issues continued to display marked strength, Sears Roebuck and Associated Dry Goods attaining new 1924 peak prices at 122 and 123¾, respectively. Mack Trucks and Missouri Pacific preferred each advanced a point.

The main price movement continued upward throughout the early trading with speculative interest converging on the specialties.

Associated Dry Goods was bid up to 125¾, or 3 points above last night's close, and Federal Mining & Smelting preferred, General Motors, General Electric, American Radiator, Yellow Cab Manufacturing and International Telephone were among the score of stocks to climb a point or so.

Heavy selling of Mexican Seaboard sent that stock down 2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened easier with trading quiet.

Bulls in Command

The buying movement gained momentum as trading progressed, with pivotal industrials assuming the leadership. U. S. Steel crossed 109, Baldwin touched 120, and American Can, selling ex-dividend 1¼, sold at 133¾.

The advance of three points in U. S. Cast Iron Pipe common, which attained a new peak price at 118¾, was due to covering by traders who had sold short on the announcement of a court decision in favor of preferred stockholders.

In the railroad group Southern Railway, Wabash preferred A, Missouri Pacific preferred and Northern Pacific made the best showing. General Baking soared 6½.

General Electric, American Sugar Refining, May Department Stores and Virginia Railway & Power sold two or more points above yesterday's close.

Call money renewed at 2 per cent.

Several soft spots were sandwiched in with the rise in the afternoon which swept numerous stocks materially above the early high prices. Cushman dropped 3 points, Daniel Boone Woolen Mills 2½@7¼, a new minimum, and Standard Plate Glass preferred 8@80, also a new low.

Meantime Baldwin moved up to 121¼, and American Can to 135¼. Associated Dry Gods sold 4⅜ higher, "Soo" 5, and General Electric 5¼.

Bonds Make Gains

Bond prices made further headway in today's trading, although the market was spotted with several weak features.

Favorable impression created in the financial market by the Conservative victory in Great Britain continued to be reflected in the movement of United Kingdom bonds, the 5½s of 1937 reaching a new high level at 105⅝.

Buying of railroad issues brought about moderate advances in Chicago & Terre Haute income 5s, Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5, Iowa Central 5s, and "Soo" 5s.

Republic Steel 5½s, which recently had been depressed, recovered 1⅝. A drive against the Mexican bonds caused breaks of more than 2 points in the government's 6s and 4s of 1910 assented, to new 1924 low prices at 18¾, and 37 respectively.

Sugar company issues which lost ground included South Porto Rican 7s, American Sugar 6s and Warner 7s. Liberty bonds were steady.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	3½%	2 %
Outside com'l paper	3½@4	3¼@3¾
Year money	4 @4½	4 @4½
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	69⅞c	70⅛c
Bar silver in London	34¼d	34⅜d
Bar gold in London	91s 9d	91s 9d
Mexican dollars	53¼c	53⅝c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	par	1-32

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$74,000,000	$993,000,000
Year ago today	85,000,000	
Balances	30,000,000	93,000,000
Year ago today	22,000,000	
F R bank credit	23,352,446	71,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery

Prime Eligible Banks—	
Under 30 days	2¼@2 %
30@60 days	2¼@2¼
60@90 days	2⅜@2⅛
Less Known Banks—	
Under 30 days	2¼@2⅛
30@60 days	2⅜@2¼
60@90 days	2½@2⅜
Eligible Private Banks—	
Under 30 days	2¼@2⅛
30@60 days	2½@2¼
60@90 days	2½@2⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½	Chicago	4
New York	3	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	San Francisco	3½
Amsterdam	5	Madrid	5
Athens	6½	London	4
Berlin	10	Paris	6
Budapest	12	Prague	6
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	4	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4
Christiania	7	Tokyo	8
Calcutta	5	Vienna	15
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.53⅝	$4.52¾	$4.8665
Cables	$4.53⅞	$4.53	4.8665
French francs	.0533½	.0533	.193
Belgian francs	.0480½	.0481½	.193
Swiss francs	.1932	.1930	.193
Lire	.0434½	.0434½	.193
Holland	.3940	.3942	.402
Sweden	.2662	.2663	.268
Norway	.1432	.1435	.268
Denmark	.1757	.1757	.268
Spain	.1345	.1350	.193
Portugal	.0343	.0340	1.08
Greece	.0175½	.0174	.193
Austria	.0014½	.0014½	.2026
Argentina	.3575	.3575	.9648
Brazil	.1120	.1140	.5462
Poland	.1925	.1925	.193
Hungary	.0013½	.0013½	.203
Jugoslavia	.0144½	.0145	.193
Finland	.0252	.0252	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0298	.0298½	.2026
Rumania	.0050½	.0052½	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7750	.7875	1.0380
Hong Kong	.5475	.5480	[illegible]
Bombay	.3400	.3400	.4866
Yokohama	.3842	.3842	.4985
Uruguay	.9042	.9042	1.0342
Chile	.1117	.1117	.365
Peru	4.14	4.14	4.8665

†For Kronen.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 31—Consols for money 57¾. De Beers [illegible] Rand Mines [illegible]. Money was [illegible] per cent; discount rates—short bills [illegible] per cent; three months' bills [illegible] per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 31	Last Oct. 30
200	Air Reduc..	82¾	82	82¾	81
1000	Allied Ch ..	73¾	73½	73½	73
100	Allied C pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½
3600	Allis-Chal ..	66¾	65¾	66¾	66¾
100	Am Ag Ch.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Am A C pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34
100	Am B Nte.	*135¾	135¾	135¾	..
2800	Am Bosch..	27	26¾	27	26¾
100	Am Brake..	83½	83½	83½	82¾
45000	Am Can ..	*135¾	131½	133	133
200	Am Car ..	166	164¾	166	164
100	Am Car pf.	120½	120½	120½	120¼
100	Am Chain A	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
200	Am Chicle..	34¾	34½	34¾	33¾
200	Am Ex ..	115½	115	115½	..
600	Am&FP ppd.	116	114½	116	114¾
300	Am Hide pf	66¾	64¾	65	64¾
1500	Am Ice ..	77½	76½	77¾	75¾
7800	Am Int Crp	30¾	29¾	30	29¾
1200	Am Loco ..	79¾	79½	79¾	79¾
600	Am Metals.	47½	47¼	47½	47½
1000	Am Radiat	119½	118¾	119¼	118
8400	Am Smelt..	80¾	79¾	80¾	80
100	Am Smlt pf.	106	106	106	106
700	Am Steel ..	37½	36¾	36¾	36¾
5400	Am Sugar..	38¾	36¾	38¾	36¾
1900	Am Sug pf.	78¾	77	78¾	77¾
1800	Am T&T ..	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
100	Am Type ..	106½	106½	106½	107
300	Am WWrks.	111¼	110	111¼	111
*200	Am WW 6%	96	96	96	97
5700	Am Wool..	55¾	54¾	55¾	54¼
500	Am Wool pf	94	93	94	..
200	Am Zinc pf.	27	27	27	..
2300	Anaconda ..	37	36½	37	36¾
400	Ann Arb pf.	34	33	34	..
4800	Asso DG..	127¼	123	127½	123¾
1000	Asso Oil ..	30¾	30½	30¾	30½
*3400	Atchison ..	107½	106¾	107½	106
100	Atchison pf.	92½	92½	92½	93¾
1700	Atl Coast L.	137½	136	137½	136
400	Atl G&WI..	16¼	15½	15½	15¾
200	Atl Refin..	90	90	90	90¾
600	Austin N...	24	23¾	24	23¾
200	Auto Knitter	1½	1½	1½	..
12000	Baldwin ..	121¼	118½	121¼	118¾
1700	Balt & Ohio	61½	61½	61½	61
200	Balt & O pf	59	59	59	..
200	Barnsdall A.	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
4400	Beth Steel..	41	40¾	41	40½
200	Beth Stl 7%	91	91	91	91½
100	Beth Stl 8%.	103¾	103¾	103¾	104
500	Br Edison..	118¾	118¾	118¾	118
7900	Br Man Tr.	28¾	27¾	28¾	27¾
500	Br Un Gas.	74½	73¾	73¾	74½
100	Brown Shoe.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55½
30	Buff R & P	64	64	64	..
200	*Burns B A	107	107	107	109
100	Burns Br pf	98	98	98	98
100	Butte Cop..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1100	Butte & Sup..	16½	16	16¼	16¾
200	Burroughs ..	66¾	66	66	..
100	Caddo Oil ..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Cal Pack ..	92	91½	91¾	92
2600	Cal Pet	22¼	21¾	22	21½
100	Cal Pet pf..	96	96	96	95½
200	Callahan ..	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
900	Can Pac ..	149¾	149½	149¾	149¼
300	Cen Leather	15	14¾	14¾	..
100	Cen of NJ..	245	245	245	..
1200	Cerro de P	46½	46	46½	46
100	Cer-Teed ..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¼
1200	Chandler M.	32¾	31¾	32½	32
1100	Ches & Ohio	83¾	82½	82½	82¾
300	Che & O pf.	105	105	105	104½
700	Chi & E Ill	32	31¾	32	..
300	Chi & E I pf	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
1300	Chi Gt W pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
900	Chi M & SP	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
3100	Chi M&SP pf	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
1400	Chi & NW..	62	60¾	62	60¾
100	Chi Pneu ..	86	86	86	85
1200	Chi RI ..	34¾	34	34	34¼
100	Chi Yel Cab	44	44	44	43¾
1500	Chile Cop ..	32½	31⅞	32¼	32
300	Chino Cop ..	21⅞	21¾	21¾	21
4200	Colo F&I ..	41	39¾	40	40
900	Colo South..	45	44¾	45	44
600	Col Carbon..	43	42¾	43	..
900	Col Gas* ..	43¾	43¼	43¾	44
400	Com Sol A..	75	75	75	..
1000	Com Sol B..	72	68¾	72½	68½
2300	Congoleum ..	42½	40¾	41	42
4000	Con Gas ..	71¾	71¾	71¼	71
300	Con Textile	2	2	2	2
5000	Cont Can ..	58¾	57¾	58¾	57¾
200	Cont Motors	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
7300	Corn Prd ..	37¾	37	37¾	36¾
4900	Cosden ..	27	26¼	26¾	26¼
3200	Crucible ..	55¾	55¼	55¾	55¼
200	Crucible pf..	90	90	90	..
800	Cuba Cane ..	12¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
5700	Cuba C pf..	58	56¾	56	56¾
200	Cub Am S ..	30	28¾	29	28¾
300	Cushman ..	70½	69	70½	..
200	Cuyamel F ..	49¾	49	49¾	49¾
3000	Dan Bone ..	9¾	7¾	7¾	9¾
4800	Davison ..	48¾	48¾	48	47
300	Del Lac&W.	137½	137	137½	137
500	Det Edison ..	109	109	109	..
200	Dome Mines.	15	14¾	15	14¾
800	Dupont ..	128½	127¾	128¾	127
1400	East Kodak.	110½	110	110½	110½
400	Elec Battery	57	57	57	57½
200	Emer-Brant.	1½	1½	1½	..
100	End John ..	63	63	63	..
3000	Erie ..	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¼
200	Erie 1 pf ..	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾
2500	Fam Play ..	83½	82¾	83¾	82¾
500	Fam Play pf	98	97	98	..
100	Fed M&S..	12	12	12	..
600	Fed M&S pf.	53	52	53	53½
65	Fidelity Ins..	135	134¾	135	..
200	Fifth Ave B..	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
100	Fisher Body.	183	183	183	183
1500	Fisk Rubber	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
1300	Fleischm'nn..	78¼	78	78	78
600	Foundation..	86¾	86	86	86¾
100	Freeport Tx.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
800	Gardner M..	4	4	4	4¾
1000	Gen Baking.	153	149	152¾	146½
11400	Gen Elec..	255¾	250½	255¾	249¾
600	Gen Elec Sp.	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3900	Gen Motors..	56¾	55¾	56¾	55¾
100	Gen Mot pf.	89	89	89	..
100	Men Mot db.	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
200	Gen Mot 7%.	99¼	99	99	99¾
3600	Gen Pet ..	42¾	42¼	42¾	42¼
1500	Gimbel Br..	57¾	57	57¾	57½
300	Goodrich ..	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	30½
300	Goodrich pf..	89¾	89	89¾	..
1700	Goodyr pf..	68¾	68	68¾	68¾
100	Goodyr ppf..	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..
800	Gray & Dav.	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
2000	Gr Nor pf..	62¾	61⅞	62¾	..
3100	Grt Nor Ore.	30¼	29¾	30	..
300	Grt W Sug..	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
200	*Gulf Mo pf.	77¼	76¾	76¾	..
2500	Gulf Steel..	70½	69¾	70¾	68⅞
1900	Hud Man By	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	22
100	Hanna pf..	88	88	88	88½
1800	Hartman ..	34¾	34¼	34¾	34
100	Hayes Wh..	34	34	34	33¾
700	Houston Oil.	70½	70	70	70
300	Hudson Mot.	27¼	27	27¼	27
100	H M Ry pf..	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
200	Ill Cen rts..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Ill Central.	108½	108½	108½	108
200	Ill Cen pf A.	109	109	109	..
400	Ind Oil & G.	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¾
100	Inland St ..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Inspiration ..	24¾	24¾	24¾	24
1700	Interboro R.	29	28¾	29	28¾
1000	Int Business.	106¾	105¾	106¾	105½
3200	Int Cement..	51½	50	51½	50
17800	Int Comb ..	32½	31¾	32	31
600	Int Harv ..	95	94¾	94¾	94¾
3000	Int MMar pf	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
2900	Int Nickel ..	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
300	Int Paper ..	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾
100	Int Rys pf*	54	54	54	55
300	Int Shoe ..	110½	110½	110½	110
900	Int Tel & T.	84½	83¾	84	83
2400	Invincible ..	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
500	Iron Prod..	52	50¾	51	..
200	Jordan Mot.	34½	34¼	34¼	34¾
2800	Kan City So	25¼	24¾	25¼	24¾
300	Kan C So pf	55¾	55¾	55¾	56¼
900	Kayser ..	23	22¾	23	22¾
100	Kayser pf ..	83½	83½	83½	83
600	Kelly Spring	16	15¾	16	16¾
3400	Kennecott ..	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
100	Keystone ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
1400	Kinney ..	73½	73¼	73	..
300	Kresge DS ..	47¼	46¾	47¼	..
4000	Lehigh Val..	64¾	64	64¾	63¾
1400	Lim Loco..	61¾	60¾	61¾	..
2200	Loews Inc..	18	18	18	18
2500	Loose-W ..	72½	70¾	72½	70¾
500	Loose-W 2pf	95	95	95	..
500	Louis & N..	99¾	99	99¾	98¾
500	Mack 1 pd..	97¾	96¾	97¾	98¾
5100	Mack Tr ..	100¾	99¾	100¾	98¾
200	Mack T 1pf.	104½	104	104½	..
100	Magma Cop.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
2900	Mallinson ..	28¾	28	28	28
300	Man El Sup.	40	39½	40	41½
3800	Man Shirt..	36½	35¾	36½	36¾
300	Maracaibo ..	25¾	25	25¾	25
5500	Marland Oil.	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
100	Mart-Parry..	22	22	22	..
100	Math Alkali.	36	36	36	37½
5300	Maxwell A..	70	68¾	69	68¾
5900	Maxwell B..	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
5100	May Dpt St.	88	87	[illegible]	86¾
100	May Dpt pf.	120	120	120	..
200	Met-Gld pf..	15½	15½	15½	15¾
45400	Mex Seabd*	22	21¼	22	24¾
300	Miami Cop*	21½	21½	21½	21¼
1600	Mid States..	1¾	1½	1½	1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 31	Last Oct. 30
100	Otis Steel ..	7	7	7	7
300	Pac Gas ..	96	96	96	95¾
5300	Pan Oil ..	51½	51¼	51½	50¾
1800	Packard M.	13¾	13	13¾	12¾
100	Packard pf.	101½	101½	101½	101
400	Pan-Am Pet.	52	51	52	51¼
3400	Pan-Am B.	51½	50¾	51½	50¾
900	*Pen RR..	44¾	44½	44¾	45
2800	Penn Seabd	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
300	Pere Marq..	59	58¾	58¾	59
1100	Phil Co ..	47¼	47	47¼	47
1100	Phila Read.	44¾	44	44¾	43¾
6800	Phillips Pet.	34½	33¾	33¾	33¾
1700	Pierce-Ar ..	9½	9	9½	..
1400	Pierce-A pf.	31¾	31¼	31½	31¼
100	Pierce-A ppf	74¾	74¾	74¾	73¾
2800	Pierce Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
300	Pierce O pf.	26	25¾	25¾	..
300	Pierce Pet..	5	5	5	5
300	Pitts Coal..	58¾	58½	58¾	..
100	Pitts C pf..	96½	96½	96½	..
100	Pitts WV..	58½	56½	58½	56¼
400	PittsWV pf*	105½	105¾	105½	106¾
1300	Postum C..	70¾	70	70	..
100	Press Steel..	44	44	44	43¾
300	Press St pf.	73	71½	71½	71¾
1000	Prod & Ref.	26¾	26	26¾	26
1000	Pitts WV rts	10½	10¾	10¾	10½
1200	Pub Serv..	61½	60¾	61½	60¾
300	Pub Ser 7%.	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
100	Pub Ser 8%.	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
300	Pub Ser rts.	17½	17⅜	17⅜	..
1200	Pub Sv rts n	¾	¾	¾	..
700	Pullman ..	127¾	127¾	127¾	129½
2800	Punta Sug ..	42½	41¾	42	43¼
1300	Pure Oil ..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
400	Pure Oil 8%	97¾	97¾	97¾	97
1000	Radio ..	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Radio pf ..	46½	46½	46½	46
800	Ry Steel Sp.	130½	130	130	129
3500	Ray Copper.	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
2300	Reading ..	62½	62	62	61¾
1000	Reading rts.	20	20	20	19⅝
800	Rem Type ..	43	43	43	42
5200	Replogle Stl.	12¾	12½	12¾	12¼
400	Repub Stl ..	45⅝	44¾	45	44¾
100	Repub St pf.	83	83	83	..
2200	Royal Dutch	43¾	42¾	43¼	43
300	Rutland pf ..	62	61¾	62	62
800	St Joseph ..	34⅝	35	35½	35
5000	StL & SF ..	38¼	37¾	37¾	37¾
10	StL & SF pf..	71¾	71¾	71¾	71
*900	StL SW ..	41	40¾	41	40
200	StL SW pf..	69	69	69	..
100	San Cecelia.	1⅛	1½	1½	1⅜
200	Savage A ..	64	64	64	..
2500	Seabd AL ..	17¼	17	17¼	17
2300	Seabd AL pf	30¾	29¾	30¾	29½
13800	Sears Roe ..	123¾	121	123¾	121¼
3300	Shell Union..	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18¾
1200	Simmons ..	32½	31⅞	32½	32¼
100	Simmons pf.	100	100	100	..
4200	Simms Pet..	15½	15	15½	..
2200	Sinclair ..	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17¼
900	Skelly Oil..	20¾	20½	20½	20⅜
800	Sloss Shef..	69½	68½	69¾	68
100	So PR Sug..	62	62	62	62
2500	So Pac ..	93¾	93⅜	93¾	93¼
14800	So Railway..	68	66½	68	66¾
300	So Ry pf ..	77	77	77	77
100	Sta Gas ..	38	38	38	37½
2200	Sta Oil Cal ..	59⅛	58¾	58¾	58⅞
2400	Sta Oil NJ..	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅛
400	Sta O NJ pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117⅛
100	Sta Pl Glass.	14½	14½	14½	14
100	Sta Pl Gl pf.	80	80	80	..
2400	*St-Warner..	54½	53	54½	54½
2400	Studebaker..	39¾	38½	39¾	39¾
300	Sub Boat ..	8	7⅞	8	8
200	Telautograf..	9	9	9	9
100	Tenn Cop..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
3200	Tex Co ..	40¾	40⅜	40¾	40⅝
6300	Tex Gulf S..	81¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
1600	Tex&Pac..	37	36½	36¾	36½
1100	Tex P Coal.	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
400	Third Ave ..	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11¾
300	Timken ..	36¾	36½	36½	36½
5300	Trans Oil ..	4	4	4	4½
1400	Un Pacific ..	139	138	139	139
400	Un Pac pf ..	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	74¾
100	Uni Fruit ..	205	205	205	204
300	Un Ry Inv ..	20	20	20	19½
700	UniRly pf..	47½	46	47½	45¾
14700	US CIPipe ..	118¾	116½	118¾	115⅞
100	US CIP pf ..	103½	103½	103½	103
1600	US Dist ..	31	30¾	30¾	30½
300	US Hoffman.	24	23¾	24	23¾
1400	US Ind Al..	72½	71	72½	71½
1300	US Realty..	92¾	92½	92¾	92
1000	US Rubber..	32¾	32½	32¾	32½
500	US Rub pf..	87	86¾	87	86¾
700	US Smelt..	34¼	33¾	34¼	33⅞
50600	US Steel..	109¼	108¾	109¼	108⅝
200	US Steel pf.	122½	122½	122½	122
200	Univ Pipe..	17¾	17	17	17¼
300	Univ P pf..	58¾	58	58	58
300	Utah Cop ..	81⅞	80½	80½	80½
1000	Utah Secur..	32	31⅞	32	31
200	Va-C Ch pf..	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
300	Va Ry&Pw..	67	66½	66¾	63¼
1700	Vanadium ..	26¾	25¾	26¾	25¾
200	Vivaudou ..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
7400	Wabash ..	16⅛	16	16⅛	15¾
8800	Wab pf A..	46¾	44¾	46	44¾
300	Wab pf B..	31	30¾	31	..
2400	Waldorf ..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
100	Weber & H.	15	15	15	14⅞
100	W Md ..	10½	10½	10½	10½
1300	W Pac ..	24¾	23¾	24¾	23½
900	W Pac pf..	74⅞	73¾	74⅞	73¾
300	West Union.	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
1100	Westg Elec.	63¾	62	62¾	62¾
400	Wheeling ..	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	Wheeling pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
800	White Eagle	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
2000	White Mot..	65½	64	65½	64
100	Wick Spenc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Willys-Over.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Willys-O pf.	66½	65¾	66¼	66½
200	Wilson ..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5500	Woolworth ..	110¾	110	110¾	109¾
2400	Wor Pump..	43¼	42¾	43¼	42¾
600	Wright Aer..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Wrigley ..	44	44	44	43
1200	Yellow Cab.	39½	38	39½	37

*Ex-dividend

HOW ELECTIONS AFFECT STOCKS

Political Affiliation of Successful Candidate Seems Without Effect

That the stock market does not pay much attention to the political complexion of the successful candidate for the Presidency (it being borne in mind that no pronounced radical has ever attained that office) is evidenced by the history of the stock market averages of both industrials and railroads in the short period from Nov. 1 to Nov. 6 inclusive, as well as by a record of the action of individual stocks on the day following election.

In the six elections held since 1900, the averages of both the industrial and railroads stocks advanced in pronounced fashion in the days intervening between Nov. 1 and Nov. 6 in every one of the periods mentioned, with the exception that the industrials in the Harding election in 1920 declined about half a point. The rails were uniformly higher, and almost without exception, individual railroads stocks showed advances the day after election over the day preceding.

The following table gives the advance or decline of a number of leading issues at the opening of the market on the day after presidential elections of 1900 to 1920, inclusive:

	1920	1916	1912	1908	1904	1900
CAN STOCKS						
Amer	+ ¼	— ⅛	+ ⅜	+ ⅛	*	*
Contntl	+1	— ½				
ELECTRIC STOCKS						
Gen Elec	+ ⅜	*	+ ¾	+1	+2	+3½
Westhse.	+ ⅛	+1	+ ¾	+5¼	+ ⅛	*
SUGAR STOCKS						
AmBeet.	+ ½	*	— ¾	+ ½	—1½	*
Am Sug.	— ½	—1⅛	—1⅛	+ ⅜	+1⅛	+ ⅞
RUBBER STOCKS						
Goodrich	+ ½	+ ⅛	+ ⅜	*	*	*
US Rub.	+ ½	+ ¾	— ⅛	+1⅛	+ ¼	+1⅞
METAL STOCKS						
Am Smlt	—1¼	— ¾	+ ¼	+1⅜	+1⅞	+1½
Anacnda	—	+ ½	+ ⅜	+1⅛	+1	+1¾
Utah	+ ⅝	+ ⅜	+1	+ ⅝		
STEEL EQUIPMENTS						
AmC&F.	— ⅛	+1⅛	+ ½	+ ⅜	+ ⅞	+ ⅞
Am Loco	+ ½	+2	+ ½	+1	+1	
Baldwin.	— ⅜	*	*	*	*	
B Stl Bt	— ⅛	+15	+ ⅛	*	*	
Crucible.	—1½	+2	*	*		
Lackwna	—1⅝	+1⅛	—5	*		
NYAir B	+ ¼	+ ⅛	+3⅜	+2⅜	— ⅜	+ ¼
Rep I&S.	— ¼	+ ⅜	*	+ ⅜	+1	+ ⅜
US Stee.	†	+1⅜	+ ¾	+ ⅞	+1⅝	*
MISCELLANEOUS						
AmCot O	— ⅜	—1⅛	— ¼	+ ½	+ ⅜	+1
Am Tel.	†	— ⅝	+ ½	+ ⅜	*	
AmWool	— ⅛	+2⅞	—1	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	*
C Leath.	+ ⅜	+1⅜	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	*	*
Consol G	— ⅛	+ ⅜	+ ⅛	— ⅛	+ ⅜	+2
Corn Pr.	— ⅜	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	— ⅝	+ ⅛	*
Mex Pet.	— ⅛	+ ⅜	+ ⅝	+ ⅛	*	*
Marine	+ ⅛	— ⅜	+ ⅛	— ⅛		
Mar pf.	—1⅛	—	*	+ ⅛		
Natl Bis.	— ⅛	*	+ ¼	— ⅛	+ ¼	+1⅛
N Lead.	—1⅜	+ ⅛	*	+1⅛	+ ½	
Pullman.	+1					
Studbkr.	+ ⅛	— ⅛				
Va-C Ch	+3	+ ⅞	— ⅜	+ ⅜	+ ½	
West Un	+	+1⅛	+ ⅜	+ ⅞	+ ⅜	+1⅞
Woolwth	— ⅜	+ ⅜	+ ⅛			
RAILROADS						
Atchison	+ ⅛	+ ⅜	+ ¼	+ ⅜	+ ⅞	+1⅞
Balt&O.	+ ⅛	+ ⅛	+ ⅛	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	+1
Ches&O.	—1	+ ⅜	+ ⅛	+1	+ ⅞	+ ⅞
Can Pac	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	+1⅜	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	+ ⅜
CM&StP	+ ⅛	+ ⅛	+1⅜	+1¼	+ ⅜	*
Del&H	— ⅜	+ ⅛	*	+1	+ ⅜	+1
Leh Val	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	+ ⅛	*	*	
Louis&N	+1⅛	+1	+ ⅜	+1⅜	+1⅞	+1⅛
NY Cen.	+ ⅛	+ ¼	+1⅛	+ ⅜	+1⅛	
N Haven	+ ½	+ ¼	+ ⅜	*	*	
N&West.	— ⅛	+ ⅜	— ⅛	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	
Nor Pac	+ ⅛	+ ⅛	+ ⅜	+1	*	
Penn	†	+ ⅛	+ ⅜	+ ⅞	+ ⅞	+2½
Reading.	+ ⅜	+ ⅞	+ ⅜	+1⅞	+1	*
So Pac.	+5¼	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	+1¼	+1
So Ry	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	+ ⅞	+ ⅜	+ ⅜	*
Un Pac.	†	+ ¼	+ ⅞	+1⅜	+ ⅜	+1⅛

+Advance. —Decline. *No sales or not listed on the exchange at that time. †Unchanged. ‡Old stock. 1916-1912.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF BRITISH TRADE

LONDON, Oct. 31 — The monthly summary of British trade issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in London, after referring to the disappointing September trade returns and increased unemployment figures, says the acute depression in the coal trade has caused pits to close, and many collieries now are on day-to-day contracts. The majority of the miners are working on short time, but contract business for 1925 is fairly good.

There have been large reductions in the prices of pig iron and steel. Tin remains buoyant. Small importations of tin plates have been received from America. The total amount of tonnage under construction on Sept. 30 was 1,468,408, compared with 197,000 in September, 1923.

In the cotton trade the outlook is hopeful, says the report, which refers to the Spinners' Federation's decision to increase working hours to 32 weekly in the American section, from Nov. 3. The manufacturers find it difficult to obtain sufficient yarn.

In wool, record shipments of noils and wastes were made to the United States in September, amounting to £295,850.

The report notes improvement in leather exports, also inactivity in American hardwood lumber.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Bradstreet's summary of local trade conditions says:

Wholesale dry goods trade is fairly active in certain lines, and comparatively quiet in others. Business runs particularly to novelties in wash fabrics, as well as to those in woolen dress goods and wearing apparel, and there is a scarcity of the goods most in demand.

Jobbers' sales in October this year vary in amounts from about 10 per cent below to about 10 per cent above those of a year ago. Both jobbers and retailers are buying lightly, and carrying light stocks.

Cotton goods are selling steadily, but moderately, while future trading is being postponed, owing to expectation of a lower basis for raw cotton.

Woolen dress-goods jobbers continue doing an active business in special lines of flannels, and are preparing for the close of the season's business. Mild fall weather has retarded retail trade in men's and women's winter clothing and underwear.

UPTURN FOLLOWS EARLY DECLINE IN WHEAT QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Wheat opened weak today Argentine forecasts pointing to beneficial rains. On the downturn heavy buying caused rallies. One house purchased more than 1,000,000 bushels in a few minutes. Opening quotations, which ranged from ⅝ to 1⅛c lower, with December $1.40⅝@1.41 and May $1.46½@1.46⅝, were followed by slight further declines and then by a recovery to above yesterday's finish.

Corn, after opening ⅞ to 2⅛c lower, December $1.03½@1.04⅞, sagged further and then recovered most of the loss.

Oats started ⅛ to ½c off, December 49@49¼c, and then hardened somewhat.

Provisions were weak, sympathizing with downturns in hog values.

PREDICTS ADVANCE IN PIG IRON PRICE

Pig iron is due for a rise in December, if the prediction made in the November issue of the Industrial Digest is correct.

Prices have been steadily declining for the last year and a half, but A. G. Wheeler, who has analyzed the cyclic movements of pig iron prices for more than 20 years, states in this magazine that "with the beginning of December a hardening of the market, followed by steadily advancing prices, may be expected."

AMERICAN METAL EARNINGS

American Metal Company for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1924, reports net income after deducting all expenses and reserves for federal taxes, depreciation and depletion of $1,137,833, compared with $937,949 in the second quarter and $897,278 in the first three months of this year. After the period's dividend of 1½ per cent on the $5,000,000 preferred, final third quarter profits are equivalent to $2.77 a share on the 591,000 shares outstanding, compared with $1.42 a share in the second quarter on 580,790 shares.

TEXAS WOOL AT NEW PEAK

SAN ANGELO, Tex., Oct. 31—Sale of 125,000 pounds of eight months' wool by Wool Growers' Central Storage Company brought a record price for Texas this season, some fleeces commanding around 53 cents.

TIDE WATER OIL INCOME

Tide Water Oil Company in the nine months of 1924 earned net income of [illegible] equal to $7.40 a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,454,745 or $3.36 a share for the corresponding period last year.

OHIO LEATHER EARNINGS

YOUNGSTOWN, Oct. 31—Ohio Leather Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1924, net earnings of [illegible] available for dividends. Current assets were $2,296,461 and current liabilities [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS COTTON HOLIDAYS

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31—The local Cotton Exchange will be closed on Nov. 1, 4, 11 and 27, legal holidays in this State.

WOOLWORTH SALES IN OCTOBER GAIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—F. W. Woolworth Company October sales should cross the $20,000,000 mark, which would mean an increase of about $2,000,000 over October, 1923, when sales were $18,084,747.

Sales in the first two full weeks of October gained more than $1,000,000 over the corresponding weeks of October, 1923. Business continued in large volume in the second half of October, and a big response is being received from special sales offerings. The company is planning to open a store in Havana in the next two weeks, which will be handled from the Atlanta department.

STEEL FINISHING OPERATIONS

Finishing mills of the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries are operating this week an average of 65 per cent of capacity. Stocks of both finished steel and pig iron are being drawn upon and operations in these lines are somewhat lower. Steel ingot production is between 62 and 63 per cent of capacity and pig iron furnaces are running about 60 per cent.

Republic of Peru

External S. F. Secured 8% Gold Bonds

(Sanitation Loan—Series of 1924)

Due October 1, 1944

Price 99½ and accrued interest

To yield 8.05%

WHITE, WELD & CO.

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 31	Last Oct. 30
195	Am Sugar..	38	36¾	37⅞	36¾
70	Am Sugar pf	78¾	77½	78	77½
478	Am T&T ..	127⅞	127⅝	127¾	127⅝
285	Am Woolen.	55¾	54¾	55¾	..
51	Am Wool pf.	93½	92½	93¾	92⅞
363	Amoskeag ..	64⅞	63¾	64	63
54	Ariz Com ..	10	10	10	10
5	*Atchison ..	107	107	107	..
10	Bos ConGas.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	..
36	Bos El ..	73½	73	73	74
4	Bos El pf..	91½	91½	91½	91½
155	B&M pf A..	28	28	28	27¾
40	B&M pf D..	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	..
200	Butte & Sup	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
15	Cal & Hecla.	15	15	15	15
50	Carson Hill.	99	99	99	..
20	Connor J T..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
6	Dom Stores.	34	34	34	..
150	East SS ..	44⅞	44	44⅞	43
229	Edison Elec.	182½	180⅝	182	180
10	Galv H ..	36	36	36	36
48	Gen Elec ..	255	255	255	250½
23	Gen Elec Sp	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	Gray & Dav	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
50	Hardy ..	20½	20½	20½	..
15	Int Cement.	50	50	50	50
11	Island Crk.	129	129	129	129⅞
16	Island C pf	96	96	96	..
5	*Loew's The	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
70	Me Cent ..	29½	29½	29½	..
10	Mass Gas pf	69⅞	69	69⅞	65¼
35	May Old Col	2	2	2	2½
5	Mergenthal .	165	165	165	165
10	Mohawk ..	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32
1596	Nat Leather	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞
1	New C'nella..	19	19	19	19½
240	New Dom ..	.90	.80	.90	.70
2	NE So Mills	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
139	NE Tel ..	103	102¼	103	103
346	NY NH & H	25	24¾	24⅞	24⅜
260	No Butte ..	2½	2½	2½	..
6	No N H ..	80	80	80	80
5	Old Colony..	92	92	92	93
34	Plant T G ..	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..
265	Pac Mills ..	71	70	70	70
200	Pocahontas.	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
10	Prov Worc.	128	128	128	..
35	Quincy Min..	20	20	20	..
440	Swift Inter..	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	29⅞
15	Swift & Co..	109	108½	109	109½
20	Torrington ..	39	39	39	39
32	Uni Fruit..	205	204	205	..
212	Uni Shoe..	40	39⅞	40	40
102	Uni Shoe pf.	27	27	27	..
20	US Smelt..	34	34	34	..
100	US Steel...	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
300	US F Sec...	100	100	100	..
200	US FS pt pd	25⅜	25	25	25½
200	Utah Metals.	.25	.25	.25	.26
21	Ventura ..	19⅞	19½	19½	20
345	Waldorf ..	17	17	17	17
100	Walworth ..	17	17	17	17
450	War Bros..	37⅜	37	37	37⅜
15	Westingh'se.	62½	62½	62½	..
100	Winona ..	.40	.40	.40	.30
	BONDS				
9000	E Mass 4½s.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	..
1000	E Mass 5s..	66	66	66	67½
9000	KCM&B 5s..	95	95	95	98⅛
5000	Mass G 4½s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
3000	Miss Riv 5s.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
1000	NE Tel 5s...	101	101	101	100½
4000	Swift 5s..	96½	96½	96½	96½

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Ace Oil	.71	.66	.67
Bell Helen	.40	.49	.40
Bagdad Silver	.11	.11	.11
Chief Cons Min	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Crystal Cop	.52	.48	.52
Dist Col Paper	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Eastern Smelting	.06¼	.06	.06
Gt Del Norte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Int Ocean	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Ohio Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Peavine	.60	.59	.59
Paymaster	.48	.45	.48
Silver Dyke	2½	2⅛	2½
Trinity	.30	.30	.30
Ver Jerde	.52	.52	.52
Verde Central Copper	6	6	6
W. Comstock	.45	.45	.45

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., N. Y. and Boston)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
Dec.	23.25	23.25	22.90	22.97	23.33
Jan.	23.35	23.38	23.03	23.08	23.48
Mar.	23.65	23.65	23.32	23.36	23.75
May	23.85	23.85	23.52	23.59	24.00
July	23.58	23.58	23.30	23.30	23.68

Liverpool Cotton

	Opening	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	13.32	13.33	13.32	13.33	13.38
Dec.	13.16	13.16	13.16	13.16	13.29
Jan.	13.20	13.27	13.17	13.17	13.30
Mar	13.30	13.33	13.23	13.23	13.36
May	13.30	13.33	13.44	13.24	13.36
July	13.17	13.17	13.06	13.10	13.21

Spots 13.58 down 18. Tone at close barely steady.

Sales (British) 6000; (American) 3500 bales.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Oct. 31 1924	Oct. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.53¼	1.61¼	1.39¾
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.65	1.58	1.26⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.28¼	1.32¼	1.10⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.60½	.60	.52¼
Flour, Mian pat	8.00	7.60	6.35
Lard, prime	16.35	14.90	13.95
Pork, mess	33.50	30.00	25.75
Beef, family	21.50	20.75	19.00
Sugar, gran	7.15	7.15	8.60
Iron, No. 2 Phil	21.76	21.76	26.76
Silver	.70½	.70¼	.63
Lead	8.65	8.00	6.75
Tin	53.00	48.25	41.625
Copper	13.50	12.875	12.625
Rubber, rib sm shts	.32⅝	.26⅜	.26⅛
Cotton, Mid Uplds	24.10	15.25	32.60
Steel billets, Pitts	36.00	36.00	42.50
Print cloths	.06½	.06⅝	.07½
Zinc	6.85	6.50	6.70

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

Net income of $125,237 reported by Twin City Rapid Transit for September quarter is equal, after preferred dividend, to 37 cents a share on $22,000,000 common outstanding, compared with $248,365 or 89 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $222,680 or 77 cents a share in the September 1923 quarter. For the first nine months net income totaled $739,535 or $2.64 a common share, compared with $1,151,756, or $4.51 a share in the 1923 period.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS $80,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The New York Stock Exchange membership of Harry V. Day has been sold to Wellesley H. Stillwell, that of William Wilson Heaton to Effingham Lawrence and that of George H. Moore to Gilbert W. Keech, consideration in all cases $80,000, unchanged from the last previous sale.

EATON AXLE & SPRING

Eaton Axle & Spring for the Sept. 30 quarter reports a deficit of $35,153 after expenses and interest, compared with profit of $125,357 in the preceding quarter. Nine months net profit was $212,[illegible].

PRESSED STEEL CAR

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31—Pressed Steel Car received an order from the Buffalo, Creek & Gauley Railroad for repairs on 150 hopper cars.

MISSOURI COTTON FARMERS TO HAVE PROSPEROUS YEAR

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 31—D. A. McCandliss, federal crop statistician for Mississippi, now estimates that the State will have for sale this season 1,135,000 bales of cotton—22,000 more bales than he predicted the first of October.

Picking has been finished in the southern part of the State, and most of the crop has been harvested elsewhere. The ginning has kept pace with the picking, 723,685 bales having been ginned this year, compared with 350,370 to the corresponding date last year.

The indicated average yield is placed at 166 pounds of lint per acre, compared with 91 pounds last year. That means it is taking three acres of land to make one bale, whereas last year it took 5½ acres to make one bale. The average small farmer, or renter, cultivates 15 acres, 10 or 12 acres of which are planted to cotton, the balance to corn, potatoes, peas and sugar cane, or sorghum.

Last year these small farmers made one to two bales of cotton. This year they get four or five bales, and are in good shape, if out of debt on the crop made in 1923, as cotton is selling for approximately $125 a bale, counting the half ton of seed that comes from each bale.

STUDEBAKER PROFIT REDUCED BY HALF

Net profits of the Studebaker Corporation declined to $2,131,409 in the quarter ended Sept. 30 from $4,030,010 in the preceding quarter, equal after preferred dividends to $1.05 a share on the common, compared with $2.07 a share the quarter before.

Sales in the third quarter totaled 18,921 cars, compared with 40,695 in the corresponding period of 1923. Frederick S. Fish, chairman of the board, said today that the reduction in sales and net profits was due to the break in production necessitated by arranging the plan for the manufacture of new models.

Net for the nine months was $9,703,679 or $4.86 a share on the common compared with $18,226,254, or $9.47 a share a year ago. Quick assets were $48,836,151 and liabilities $16,137,423. The regular dividends were declared.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Metropolitan Vickers Company secures £500,000 contract for electrification of Sydney, N. S. W., suburban railways.

Paris cable says recently revised estimates of 1925 budget give expenditures 33,870,000,000 francs, receipts 33,916,000,000 francs and surplus 46,000,000 francs.

Plans have been completed for the absorption by the Bank of Montreal of Molson's Bank, an institution with $69,000,000 resources, founded in 1855. The Bank of Montreal has total resources of $667,000,000.

Chicago banks have voted unanimously to reduce interest they are paying on country bank balances, both deposits payable on demand and within 30 days, from 2 per cent to 1¾ per cent, effective Nov. 1. During the last week country bank deposits totaled approximately $100,000,000 in excess of normal.

COLUMBIAN CARBON'S INCOME

Columbian Carbon for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1924, reports consolidated net income of $1,705,969 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, equal to $4.24 a share on 402,081 shares, compared with $2,969,129, or $7.38 a share, in the corresponding period of 1923. Net income for third quarter of 1924 was $477,978, or $1.19 a share, compared with $531,930, or $1.32 a share in the preceding quarter and $813,822, or $2.02 a share in the September quarter of 1923.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announces that its stockholders have quadrupled in the last 10 years. While the company's capital rose from $40,698,897 in April, 1914, to $118,503,150 in August, 1924, the stockholders' list was swelled from 9400 to 38 600 names, representing a four to three ratio of increase of stockholders to capital.

REPLOGLE STEEL INCOME

Consolidated income account of Replogle Steel, Warren Pipe & Foundry, Wharton Northern Railroad and Crane Iron Works for the nine months ended Sept. 30, follows: Net after taxes, $952,864; depreciation reserve, $328,735; interest, $82,060; federal tax, $141,915; net income, $399,954.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

A special meeting of members of the Boston Stock Exchange and their partners will be held next week to consider the subject of making brokerage rates on stock sales conform to the increased charges put into effect Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

CALUMET & HECLA LOSS

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company reports a loss of $484,259 in the quarter ended Sept. 30 after depreciation and depletion, compared with loss of $104,799 in the preceding quarter and loss of $105,505 in the first quarter of the year.

AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO CO.

American Bosch Magneto will announce before Dec. 1 an important new development in the radio field. As of Nov. 1 all of the assets of Gray & Davis will be transferred to the parent company.

AMERICAN BRIDGE CONTRACT

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31—American Bridge Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has received an order for between 9000 and 10,000 tons of steel for the new Broad Street subway in Philadelphia.

NICKEL PLATE BUYS RAILS

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—"Nickel Plate" directors have authorized the purchase of 30,000 tons of steel rails for 1925 delivery.

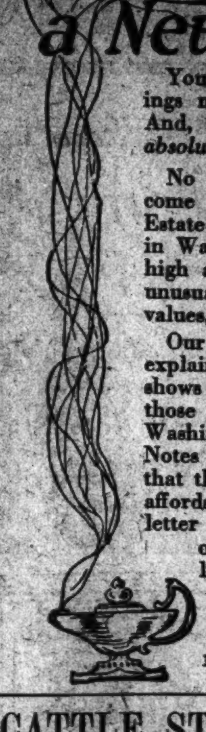
THE RUBLE AND THE FRANC

LENINGRAD, Oct. 31—Franco-Russian recognition strengthened the franc, which went up from 9.5 to 10 rubles per 100.

OWENS BOTTLE

Owens Bottle Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $932,906 after expenses and federal taxes.

The Great Power of a New Investment



You will be amazed at how rapidly your savings mount with this new plan of investment. And, in addition, you have the assurance of *absolute safety* with *high* returns.

No matter how large or how small your income may be, investing in First Mortgage Real Estate Notes on selected improved properties in Washingon, D. C., not only earns for you as high as 6½% on your money, but, backed by unusual conditions which make for stability of values, you are relieved of all anxiety and worry.

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Washington, D. C.

CATTLE STEADY BUT HOGS DROP

Live-Stock Market Irregular, With Sheep in Strong Demand

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (Special)—Orders for feeder cattle are more generous than they have been at any previous time this year. It is evident that many farmers who contemplated putting in young cattle to finish have waited to see the result of the corn crop.

Favorable weather for the last month has brought corn to an unexpected state of maturity, and there will be more of it to feed than prospects indicated two months ago.

As the result of this condition, the movement of stockers and feeders to the country has increased perceptibly at all market centers. The Chicago output has been limited to a large extent by the lack of suitable material. Demand is good at 425 to 750. Plenty of Cattle are arriving to meet the current demand for other grades.

Prices are generally steady on the fat and well-finished kinds, but the drift of the trade is downward on the others. The bulk of the run consists of the "others." Heavy steers that are not strictly choice are neglected as they have been all week and many sell at $8.50@9.50, which is about as low as that class of bullocks has been this season. Better heavy brought $9.50@10.50, and the best yearling lightweights sell steady at $12.50@12.75, or about even with a week ago.

Many of the medium to good yearlings are bought at $11.50@12.75. Calves are steady. Packers buy vealers at $9.50@10.50, and outsiders pay up to $11.

Receipts of hogs are large again, indicating that the country is anxious to unload before prices go lower. The packers are making the most of the situation and are getting most of their hogs about 50 cents lower than a week ago.

Best hogs sell at $10, and the large percentage of the good heavies at $9.50@9.90, medium to good 200 to 250-pound average going at $8.75@$9.50. The market is heavily supplied with underweight lights that sell at $7@8, and many are bought at $6@7.

Demand is strong for the limited number of western range sheep offered, and the best are held at $14, though the bulk of good lambs changes hands at $13.50@13.75, with a good many selling at $13@14. Lately the supply of feeders has been running short of the demand.

Old sheep are scarce, and not many ewes are wanted unless they are good finish and light in weight. Eastern demand is slack.

OIL PRODUCTION AGAIN DECLINES

Estimate of crude oil production in domestic fields of 1,957,700 barrels daily brings the country's crude yield to the lowest point since last May. Last week's figure represents a decline of 13,650 barrels daily from the previous week and more than 80,000 a day in the past six weeks from 2,041,450 in the week of Sept. 13, high point for 1924.

Current production, 1,957,700 barrels, is 308,000 a day under this time a year ago. About 200,000 barrels of this decline has come in California fields alone.

Last week's figure showed an increase of 2900 barrels daily in Oklahoma, the first week that state has gained since declining production set in. However, this gain can be attributed almost entirely to a number of deep sand wells completed recently in Tonkawa. However, deep-sand production there has since declined about 6000 barrels.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Special)—Baker, Irons & Dockstader, Inc., win before the Board of United States General Appraisers in a decision just handed down sustaining a protest filed against the assessment of duty on certain automobile parts, claimed free of duty, as American goods returned. Judge Adamson holds that the facts as stated by the importers were proved and that the customs regulations governing the entry of American goods returned had been complied with. The protest is therefore sustained, and the collector directed to reliquidate, refunding the duty taken on the automobile parts in question.

The Customs Board overrules a protest of the Scruggs-Vandevoort, Barney Dry Goods Company of St. Louis on certain cotton dresses. From the record in this case it appears that the merchandise in question consisted of cotton dresses, some of which were made in part of lace and others scalloped or appliqued. The dresses made in part of lace were assessed for duty as articles in part of lace at 90 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1430, 1922 act, while the remaining articles were taxed at 75 per cent as appliqued or scalloped articles, under the same paragraph. The importers claimed that the dresses were properly dutiable as cotton wearing apparel at 35 per cent under paragraph 919, same act.

Julius Kayser & Co. lose in a suit against the United States involving the customs liquidation on certain imported gloves. The importer claimed that with respect to a certain shipment error was made in putting the price at $5.60 a dozen instead of $5.50 a dozen. Judge Adamson goes into this question quite in detail and finally concludes that the act of the importer was his own and that the protest does not present a case of manifest clerical. The protest is therefore overruled.

WABASH ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES

Wabash Railway has ordered 30 locomotives from American Locomotive Company.

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COLLINGWOOD SHOE CO., INC.
ENDICOTT, N. Y.
Manufacturers of
Quality Stitchdown Shoes and Sandals
Samples Submitted on Request

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PAYS FOR EL PASO

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Consolidation of the Southern Pacific Company and the El Paso & Southwestern System will be effected by payment today and tomorrow by the Southern Pacific of $29,400,000 of its 5 per cent 20-year collateral trust bonds and $28,000,000 of its capital stock, thus creating a $2,000,000,000 rail system covering 13,370 miles.

The transaction is understood to be the forerunner of a Greater Southern Pacific System, to include eventually the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Acquisition of the El Paso & Southwestern gives the Southern Pacific 1139 additional miles of transportation, and increases its assets more than $53,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

White Motor Company declared the regular quarterly $1 dividend, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company declared the regular quarterly $2 preferred dividend, payable Nov. 26 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Interstate Iron & Steel Company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. This is the first disbursement since Feb. 21, 1921.

American Multigraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

A London cable states that the directors of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company have postponed declaration of dividends on first preferred stock until the end of the year.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on the common and preferred stocks, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and a dividend of 25 cents on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 6.

WORLD ZINC STOCKS OFF

World zinc stocks decreased 7800 tons in September. This brings world stocks of zinc down to 52,600 metric tons of 2204.6 pounds, or below Jan. 1, 1924. Of this decrease, 47,000 tons were in American stocks. Polish and German stocks went down 3000 tons during the month, according to his estimate. This makes stocks in other countries practically the same as at the beginning of September.

STEEL RAIL BUYING

Railroad buying continues the feature of the steel market. Recent orders placed include 2200 freight cars for Chicago & North Western, 1000 gondolas for Burlington and 300 gondolas for Northern Pacific. Norfolk & Western bought 1000 freight cars and is negotiating for 3000 more. Long Island Railroad purchased 320 steel passenger cars from American Car & Foundry.

RETURN OF LONDON CAPITAL

Bankers anticipate that one result of the Conservative victory in the British elections will be the return to London of capital which took flight when the Labor Party was swept into power. This movement, it is believed, will be accelerated by the heavy majority which the Conservatives rolled up, and will be measured to some extent by the course of sterling exchange.

REDUCES INDEBTEDNESS

On Oct. 1, through the payment of $15,900 7 per cent notes, the Musicians' Mutual Relief Society of Boston reduced the entire indebtedness on its building to a first mortgage of $75,000, held by the Union Institution for Savings. The rate of interest also was reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent. The entire property inventories at $180,000; the musicians' equity is $105,000.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — Southern Railway has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to nominally issue $5,000,000 development and general mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, to be pledged to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and held for future disposition.

BALTIMORE & OHIO MAKING GOOD HEADWAY

September Gross and Net Earnings Show Substantial Gain

Earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are increasing in an encouraging way. The company reported September gross earnings of $19,355,865, a gain of $877,328 over the August total, and compares with $17,503,627 in July and $21,527,022 in September 1923.

The decrease of $2,171,157 as compared with last year is only a fraction over 10 per cent, compared with decreases of 17.9 per cent in August, 18.5 per cent in July and 23.8 per cent in June.

Net operating income of $4,268,449, an increase of $391,297, shows the first gain over the corresponding month of the previous year, since last October and largest amount of net since May, 1923, when it was $4,297,175.

As in recent months, reduction of maintenance charges played a large part in restoring net, but such reductions were the smallest since April. Maintenance of both way and equipment took 31.2 per cent of gross in September, compared with 35.4 per cent a year ago, while transportation expenses were 35.2 per cent of gross compared with 36.6 per cent last year.

For the nine months maintenance ratio was 33.6 per cent compared with 35.2 per cent last year. Transportation expense ratio was 38.2 per cent compared with 36.8 per cent.

General Expenses Higher

Against a shrinkage of $29,254,681 in gross for the nine months the company increased its maintenance of way by $578,850, but decreased maintenance of equipment by $14,031,106, net reduction in all maintenance of $13,454,166, and reduced transportation expenses by $8,464,773.

Traffic and general expenses increased somewhat with the result of a decrease of $21,217,881 in total expenses and operating radio of 77.2 per cent, compared with 76.5 per cent in 1923.

Taxes increased by $279,375, but equipment hire debit was reduced $940,183, although this latter account turned upward again in September.

This year's large reduction in equipment maintenance reflect last year's abnormally high charges, due partly to arrears of repairs left by the shop strike of 1922, and partly to rebuilding or retirement of old cars, which should have been dealt with during federal control. Condition of the company's equipment is declared by the management to be normal, with substantial reserves of motive power stored in good condition.

Earning Outlook

With September net well above $4,000,000, it is likely that the decrease in net of $7,204,877 for the nine months will be considerably reduced before the end of the year. In the last quarter of 1923, gross and net ran as follows:

	Gross	Net oper. income
October	$23,146,053	$4,024,945
November	20,057,155	2,571,596
December	17,075,264	603,695
Totals	60,278,482	7,200,236
Monthly average	20,092,820	2,400,078

This year's October net will again make a favorable comparison with last year, probably more so than September. In the final quarter of 1923 Baltimore & Ohio's net averaged $2,747,000 a month, but this reflected a considerable amount of traffic diverted to Baltimore & Ohio from other lines by embargoes. Roughly estimating, that average would have been about $3,400,000 on the road's own traffic.

Assuming the last-named average for the final quarter of 1924, the year's result would mean about $9.75 a share on the $151,945,000 common stock, allowing $500,000 as the additional cost this year of the $75,000,000 refunding operation. The prospects is good that the actual earnings will be at least $9 a share.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The combined statement of 12 Federal Reserve banks compares (000 omitted):

	Oct. 29, 1924	Oct. 22, 1924
Total gold reserves	$3,043,826	$3,044,218
Gold excius against F R notes	2,040,466	2,036,105
Total reserves	3,131,594	3,131,621
Bills discounted—		
Sec. by govt obligatns	75,471	75,945
Other bills disc'nted	147,094	147,295
Bills bought in open market	215,404	169,659
Total bills on hand	437,969	392,869
Memb banks res acct	2,162,247	2,149,992
F R notes in act'l circ	1,766,622	1,751,701
Ratio of tot res to dep & F R note liab comb	78.6%	79.3%

The ratio of total reserves to net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Oct. 29, 1924, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

	Oct 29, 1924	Oct 22, 1924	Oct 31, 1923
Boston	85.3	84.6	87.3
New York	78.8	78.7	82.0
Philadelphia	86.4	87.1	78.1
Cleveland	78.9	78.2	78.9
Richmond	71.1	77.7	60.6
Atlanta	83.0	81.7	50.9
Chicago	78.4	78.0	78.5
St. Louis	75.7	75.1	58.4
Minneapolis	72.0	72.0	74.9
Kansas City	69.7	68.5	57.2
Dallas	67.6	71.2	53.7
San Francisco	79.0	79.2	80.7
Total	78.6	79.3	76.3

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold reserves	$706,584,000	$911,242,000
Total reserves	827,043,000	932,315,000
Bills discounted:		
Secured by U. S. govt obligations	14,961,000	14,120,000
All other	18,227,000	18,104,000
Bills bought in open market	86,280,000	82,362,000

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (last 000 omitted):

	Oct. 29, 1924	Oct. 22, 1924
Total gold reserves	$282,020	$286,331
Gold excius against F R notes	209,539	210,129
Total reserves	291,774	295,727
Bills discounted—		
Sec by US Govt obligatn	4,356	3,165
All other bills disc'nted	2,332	2,047
Bills bo't in open market	20,396	16,217
Total bills on hand	27,084	21,429
Liabilities—		
Member bank-res acct	142,333	138,875
F R notes in actual circ	195,164	200,475

NEW MEXICAN BANK

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31—A new banking institution designed to promote commercial transactions is to be inaugurated here tomorrow in accordance with the new banking laws. The institution, which will be capitalized at 11,000,000 pesos, will be known as the Banco de Comercio de Mexico. Aureliano Torres, at present manager of free ports, will be president.

CENTRAL TERESA SUGAR

Central Teresa Sugar Company reports for the year ended July 1, 1924, a deficit of $3792 after interest and depreciation compared with a net profit of $105,164 in the previous year.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—National Lead Company's profits for 1924 are likely to be somewhat smaller than 1923, when it earned [illegible] net for the stock and [illegible] a share on [illegible] common shares.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	93	92½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	95	95
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	90½	90½
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '37	92	92
Am Smelting 5s '47	96⅝	96⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	97¾	97
Am T & T col 4s '29	97⅜	97⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	101¾	101¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	103½	103
Am T T cv 6s '25	119¾	118¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	100	99¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86¾	86½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88¾	88¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90¼	90¼
Atch T&SF 4s E Ok div '28	93¾	93¾
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102	102
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	86¼	86⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99	99
Bank of Com	346	345
Barnsdall Crp 8s	104	104
B & O 1st 4s '48	87½	87½
B & O cv 4½s '33	89¼	89⅛
B & O rfg 5s '95	85⅜	85⅛
B & O 6s '29	102⅝	102⅝
B & O rfg 6s '95	100¾	100⅝
B & O 1st 5s cv '48	100¼	100
B&O 4s P L E&W V div '41	85	85
B & O 3½s Swn div '25	99⅝	99⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	100¾	100½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	89	88¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	96⅝	96⅝
Beth Steel con 6½s '53	88⅝	88⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	90⅝	90⅝
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	96⅝	96⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	100⅛	100
Bklyn Ed gen 6s '30	105	105
Bklyn Ed gen 7s C '30	105¾	105½
Bklyn Ed gen 7s D '40	107⅝	107⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	81⅛	80⅞
Bur C R & North 5s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	101	100⅞
Can South con 5s '62	102	102
Can Gen Elec 6s '42	106¾	106¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	117⅛	117⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	116⅞	116⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	79⅝	79⅝
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100	99¾
Cen of Ga 6s '29	102⅞	102⅞
Cen Leather gen 5s '25	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	95⅛	95
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89⅛	89⅛
Ches & O cv 5s '46	97½	97½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	101⅛	101⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	59⅞	59⅞
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	102½	102½
Chi M & Puu Sd 4s '49	51	51
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	73	72¾
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	70½	70
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	55¼	55⅛
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	50⅛	50⅛
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	54½	54½
Chi M & St P 6s '34	98½	98⅜
Chi Railway 5s '27	75⅞	75⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	82⅜	82⅜
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	78⅛	78⅛
Chi Ter Ha & Sh in 5s '60	68	68
Chi Un Sta 6s B '63	101¾	101¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	62	61½
Chi & Alton 3½s '50	45	44½
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	44½	43
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73¼	72½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	99⅞	99⅞
Chi & Nw sf 5s '29	101⅛	100⅞
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	111	111
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	77	77
Chi & W Indiana 7½s '35	104⅛	103⅞
Chile Copper col 6s '32	105⅛	105⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61	100⅜	100⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s D '63	105⅛	105⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103⅜	103⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '73	100⅛	100⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106	106
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	97½	97½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	90⅞	90⅞
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100¼	100⅛
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	97⅛	97⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	87⅝	87⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	88½	88½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	98⅞	98⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	83	83
Cuga RR rfg 7½s '36	101¼	101¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	107⅛	107⅛
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	97½	97½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	81⅞	81½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	85	84¾
Den & R G 5s F1 & T ct	44¼	44¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	99⅞	99⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106⅛	106⅛
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	92⅜	92⅜
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	92⅞	92⅞
Dold Packing 6s '42	84	83¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	84⅜	84⅜
Dupont de Nem 7½s '31	108	107⅞
Duquesne Lt 5½s B '49	104⅞	104⅞
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105⅛	105⅛
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	102⅞	102½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	97½	97
Erie 1st con 4s '96	71	70½
Erie cv 4s A '53	64⅞	64⅛
Erie cv 4s D '53	68⅞	68¼
Erie gen 4s '96	62½	62⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 7s '54	107	107
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	105⅛	105⅛
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	63	63
Ft Worth & R G 1st 4s '28	104	104
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	104¼	104¼
Fla E Coast 5s '74	96	96
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	92⅝	92⅝
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	105	105
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	100	100
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	107⅛	107⅛
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	119	118⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅜	107⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	116⅛	116⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	101	100⅞
Great Northern 7s '36	109⅛	109
Harlem River 4s '54	80⅛	80⅛
Havana Elec 5s '52	94⅞	94⅞
Hershey Choc sf 6s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	64⅞	64⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	87	86⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	98	97⅞
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90	90
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	97⅝	97
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	94⅞	94⅞
Ind Steel 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66⅞	66⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65⅞	65⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	67	66½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88⅜	88⅜
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	87½	87⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86⅞	86
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	61⅜	60⅞
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	56⅛	56⅛
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	94⅝	94⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	71⅛	71⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	89	88
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	98⅛	98⅛
Kayser & Co 7s '42	100½	100
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	98⅛	98⅛
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Kinney Co 7½s '36	105	105
Lack Steel con 5s '50	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	95⅝	95⅛
Lehigh Coal 4½s	95	95
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	105	105
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	99⅞	99⅞
Long Island rfg 4½s	82⅜	82⅜
Louisiana & Ark 5s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	85⅛	85⅛
Long Dock 6s	107⅛	107⅛
L&N uni 4s '40	93⅛	93⅛
L&N 4½s C 2003	93⅛	93
L&N 4s AK&C div '55	89⅞	89⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	97⅛	97⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	65	65
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	55	54⅛
Manila So L 4s	62	62
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97⅞	97⅞
Marland Oil 8s A '31	106⅞	106⅞
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	90	90
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	100½	100½
Midvale Steel cof 5s '36	88	87⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	97⅛	97⅛
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	99⅛	98⅞
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82	82
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	71⅛	71⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	65⅞	65
Mo K & T pl 6s '32	102	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	62⅛	62
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	82⅛	82⅛
Mo Pac 6s D '49	98⅞	98⅞
M & O St L & Cairo 4s '31	95⅛	95⅛
Montana Power 5s A '43	98⅞	98⅞
Mortgage Bond '32	94⅛	94⅛
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	62⅞	62
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	87⅛	87
Nat Enam & Stamp 5s	110⅛	110⅛
N E T & T 5s '52	100⅛	100⅛
N O T & M inc 5s '35	91⅛	91⅛
N O T & M 5½s '54	99	98⅞
N O T & M 6s A '25	102	101⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	89⅞	89⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100	99⅞
N Y C & H R cv 6s '35	109	108⅞
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	93⅛	93⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	94⅞	94⅞
N Y City 4s '56 reg	98⅞	98⅛
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	90	90
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅝	113⅛
NY GEL H&P pur m 4s '49	86	85⅞
NY GELH&P 5s '48	101	101
NY NH&H ext 7s '25	87⅛	87⅛
NY NH&H ext 7s fr '25	87⅛	87⅛
NY Ry rfg 4s '42	37⅛	37⅛
NY Ry rfg 4s ctf dp '42	37⅛	37⅛
NY Ry adj 5s '42	4⅛	4
NY Ry adj 5s ctf dp '42	4⅛	4⅛
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	67	67
NY St Rys 6½s B '62	91	91
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96⅛	96⅛
NY Tel deb 6s '49	108⅛	107⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅛	107⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	55⅞	55⅞
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	105⅞	105⅞
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	100⅞	100⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	61⅞	60⅞
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	86⅞	85⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	87⅞	87⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	107⅞	107⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	93⅞	93⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅞	104⅞
Nor'west Bell Tel 7s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110	110
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99⅞	99⅞
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105⅞	105⅞
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	83⅞	83
Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27	101⅞	101⅞
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	85	85
Otis Steel 8s A '41	93	93
Old Ben Coal ct 6s '44	97⅞	97⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	94⅞	94⅞
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	99	99
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	93½	93⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	93	92⅞
Pan-Am Pet 6s	97⅛	97⅛
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	93⅞	93⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	103	102⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅜	110⅜
Penn R R col 7s '30	109⅛	109⅛
Paterson Pass G & E 5s '49	97⅛	97⅛
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	79⅛	79⅛
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	92⅞	92⅞
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	94⅞	94⅛
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	85	84⅞
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99	99
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	94⅞	94⅞
Prod & Ref 8s '31	109½	109⅛
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	103	103
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	97⅛	97⅛
Pub Svc NJ 5s '59	104½	104⅛
Read gen 4s '97	94⅛	94⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	94	94
Rio G & W col 4s '49	71	71
Rob & Myers 1st 7s '42	70	70
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	83	83
Sante Fe P P 5s	100	100
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	92⅞	92⅞
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	84⅛	84
St L S W con 4s '32	86⅛	86⅛
St L Peoria & N W 5s	102⅞	102⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	71⅞	71⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	85⅞	85⅞
St L & S F 5½s D '42	93⅛	93⅛
St L & S F 6s C '28	101⅞	101⅛
St L & S F adj 6s '55	81⅛	81⅛
St L & S F inc 6s '60	71⅛	71
St P M & M con 4½s '33	98⅞	98⅞
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	101	101
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	78⅛	78⅛
Saks & Co s f 7s '42	106⅛	106⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	79⅞	79⅛
Seabd A L gold 1st st '50	72½	72⅛
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58	57⅞
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	68	67⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	82⅞	82
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	103⅞	103⅞
Sheffield F rfg 6½s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	84⅞	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	90	90
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '25	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26	100⅞	100⅞
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	84⅞	84
So P Rico Sug NJ 7s '41	102	101⅞
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99	99
So Colo Pow 6s '47	90½	90½
So Pacific col 4s '49	81⅞	81⅛
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97⅛	97⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	89⅞	89⅛
So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	85⅛	85⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	74⅞	74⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	74⅞	74⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	101	101
So Ry gen 6s '56	102⅞	102⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	106⅞	106⅞
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	97	96⅞
Stand Gas & El 6½s '33	102⅞	102½
Steel & Tube 7s '51	105⅛	105⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	98
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	84½	84½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	99⅞	99⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54⅞	54½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	45	45
Tide Water Oil 6½s '31	104	103⅞
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109⅞	109⅞
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅛	100
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅞	99⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86⅞	86½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	105	105
Union Pacific 6s '28	104⅞	104⅞
Union Tank Car 7s '30	104⅞	104⅞
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	99⅞	99⅞
U RyInv 1st 5s (Pitts) '26	99	99
U Ry St L Trans 5s	71	71
US Rubber 5s '47	84	83⅞
US Rubber 7½s '30	104	104
US Smelt R&M 6s '26	101¼	101
US Steel sf 5s '63	105	104⅞
U Stores Real deb 6s '42	102½	102
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	84½	84½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	93	93
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	91½	91½
Va C C sf 7s '47	61	61
Va C C cv 7½s '37	31	31
Va Ry 5s '62	95⅞	95⅞
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	92½	92¼
Wab 1st 5s '39	101½	101
Wab 3½s Om div '41	73⅞	73½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	84	82⅞
Warner Sug rfg 7s '41	94	92⅞
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	100⅞	100½
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	105⅞	105⅞
West Shore 4s 2361	83	83
Western Elec 5s '44	99	98⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	63	63
Western Pac 5s A '46	90½	90⅜
Western Un col 5s '38	100⅞	100⅞
Western Un 6½s '36	111	111
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	108⅞	108⅞
Wheel & LE 4½s '66	67⅞	67⅞
Wickwire Spen St 7s '35	70⅞	70⅞
Wilson & Co cv 6s '28	50	50
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88⅞	88
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101	101
Youngstown S&T 6s '43	95⅞	95⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct.31	Last Oct.30
3½s '47	101.5	101.7	101.4	101.5	101.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.16	102.19	102.16	102.19	102.17
2d 4¼s '42	101.21	101.23	101.21	101.22	101.21
3d 4¼s '28	102.10	102.11	102.7	102.11	102.10
4th 4¼s '38	102.21	102.24	102.21	102.24	102.21
US 4¼s '52	106.30	107.	106.30	107.	106.29
		103.22	103.22	103.22	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98-3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s '57	93⅞	93½
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102⅞	102½
Austrian Gov 7s '43	94⅞	94⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96⅞	96⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	109⅞	109⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '41	107⅛	107⅛
Bergen (City) 8s '45	111½	111½
Bern (City) 8s '45	111	111
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93	92⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	88	87⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82⅞	82⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96	95⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '26	101⅛	101⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102	101⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅛	103
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	103½	103⅛
Can SS Ltd 7s '42	96⅞	96⅞
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	98	98
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98	97⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	103⅞	103⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	107⅛	107
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	106	105½
Con Prov Jap rct 7s '44	91⅞	91½
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	99⅛	99⅛
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	94⅛	94⅛
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	96⅛	96⅛
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	101	101
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	100⅞	100½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109⅛	109⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	100⅞	100⅞
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110⅞	110⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	92	92
Dutch E Indies new 5½s	89⅞	89⅞
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	96⅛	96⅛
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	95⅞	95½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87	87
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	94	94
French (Rep) 7½s '41	100	100
French (Rep) 8s '45	104¼	104¼
Ger wi 7s '49	93⅞	93⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	88	88
Italy (King) 6½s '25	100⅞	100⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2n 4s '31	82⅞	82⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	92	91⅞
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	86⅞	85⅞
Ind Bk Jap 6s '27	99⅞	99⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	88	87⅞
Mex 4s ass'ted '10	19½	19½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	88	87⅞
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	33⅛	33⅛
Montevid (City) 7s '52	90	90
Mex 6s large 6	37	37
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	99⅞	99⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	98⅞	98⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	98⅛	98⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	98⅞	98⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	88⅞	88⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	87⅞	87
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	99⅞	99⅞
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	80⅞	80⅞
Prague (City) 7½s '52	91	90⅞
Paris-Lyons ret 1s '54	93⅛	92
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	109	108⅞
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	95⅛	95⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	93⅞	93⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95⅞	95⅞
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100⅞	100⅞
Sweden w i 5½s	99⅞	99⅞
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	102⅞	102⅞
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	96⅞	96⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100⅞	100⅞
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	91⅞	91⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88	87⅞
Soissons (City) 6s '36	87⅞	87⅞
Swiss Confed 8s '40	114⅞	114⅞
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	99⅞	99⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	111⅛	111⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅞	105⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s reg	105⅞	105⅞
Trondhjem 6½s '44	97⅞	97⅞

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC

General Gas & Electric consolidated statement for 12 months ended Sept. 30, shows operating revenue $17,528,031, balance after taxes, depreciation and subsidiary companies, interest and dividends $1,697,498, expenses and tax of Gas & Electric Corporation and General Finance Corporation $58,618, and interest on General Gas & Electric funded debt $332,493, leaving a balance of $1,307,382.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

The F. W. Dodge Company reports statistics of building and engineering operations in New England for the week ended Oct. 28, 1924:

1924	$9,270,000
1923	7,025,100
1922	5,261,400
1921	3,779,100

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN

LONDON, Oct. 31—The South African 5 per cent loan was over-subscribed more than three times. Smaller applicants are receiving preferential consideration.

COLOMBIA USES TREATY MONEY IN BUILDING RAILROAD SYSTEM

$5,000,000 of $25,000,000 Promised by United States for Colombia's Panama Canal Rights, However, Went to Banco de la Republica

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Department of Public Works of Colombia recently began work on the extension of the Northern Railway toward the lower reaches of the Magdalena River, and on the extension of the Puerto Wilches Railway to meet the Northern. In all 8000 men are engaged on the two enterprises, a total, with 2000 who are at work on the Pacific Railway, of 10,000 men, a record for Latin American railway construction.

This is the answer, in the most definite terms possible, to the question as to what is being done with the $25,000,000 which the United States is paying Colombia for this country's claims to the properties used by the United States in building the Panama Canal. The first $5,000,000 went into the establishment of the Banco de la Republica, the basis of a new and firm credit system of Colombia. The last $20,000,000 by vote of Congress here, is to be devoted to the building of railways, and the work is now in full swing. Colombia is doing its part, and a big part, despite much criticism and much local political difficulty.

Railway Program

The latter has been the greatest problem. The railway program was determined upon, definitely and in good faith, as the use to be made of the treaty money. Then Congress got to work and appropriated, in the session of last year, somewhere between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 of the $20,000,000! It appropriated it, moreover, for all sorts of regional projects, railways in the middle of the jungle, as it were, roads never yet surveyed, and besides these it included an aerial cableway for carrying miscellaneous freight for 100 miles where there was no chance to put a railway! Not to mention $1,500,000 for an agricultural bank into the bargain.

In other words, to express it in American political verbiage, the Colombian Congress "pork barrelled" the $20,000,000. The estimates of how much was actually appropriated vary, because some of the sums were distributed as subsidy for as many miles as the local states should build such and such railways.

Acting under earlier laws regarding the spending of the money, the Government has gone ahead with the work of two lines, the bases of the great trunk systems which must ultimately be built, to connect the country with the sea by rail, the thing most needed and the thing furthest away from realization in any railway plans ever drawn up for Colombia. Of these, the trunk lines running from the border of Ecuador northward to the Caribbean, through the valleys of the western Andes, is made up of the Pacific Railway, and parts of the Caldas, Antioquia and Central of Bolivar, with an important connection over the mountains (if it can ever be built), by the Tolima Railway, to Bogotá. The other, with the northern and the Puerto Wilches as the beginnings of the two ends, would connect Bogotá, high in the Andes, with the lower Magdalena River, and ultimately, with the extensions planned, with the Caribbean Sea at the ports of Santa Marta and Cartagena.

Building With Earnings

The Pacific Railway is almost taking care of itself, building out of earnings and only $1,000,000 of treaty money. So practically the only trunk line work using the $20,000,000 now under way is on the Northern and the Puerto Wilches railways. This, then, is the present use of the moneys received from the United States. This work is being done largely at the choice of the executive, and already there is some criticism from the regional politicians.

The work will go forward, if slowly, but the fact which no one can, or should try to escape, is that the treaty money will only begin to build even the trunk railways. The original plans, comprised in the plans of those in the United States who advocated the paying of the $25,000,000 to Colombia from utilitarian motives, was that this should be the basis for loans to allow Colombia to build railways to bring itself into the marts of the world, out of its mountain fastnesses. This has not been done, and yet it must obviously be done.

Questions there have been of the wisdom of the Colombian plans, especially of the dividing up of the money on the "pork-barrel" basis. But beyond that there has been a definite choice of policy, between those who advised the Government to go ahead, spend the money, and then hypothecate the railways thus built to get the money needed to complete the plan, and those who wanted Colombia to use the $20,000,000 to be placed with the money which should be lent (estimated at $50,000,000) and together to carry out the great project of opening up this wonderful empire.

Few New Assets

At present the plan of spending the money is in full swing. All but unlimited, the spending goes on. Much has gone, and as yet no tangible new assets are in sight, although the time is not yet ripe for them. Whether the other plan, of using the money in hand and coming at the rate of $5,000,000 per year, can now be taken up, if desired, is questionable. But at least the beginning has been made, and the money is going, in part at least, for permanent railway construction, and in a direction looking toward the real development of the country.

The answer to the question of what is being done with the treaty money in Colombia, thus begins by being easy to answer, and ends by being difficult. Dozens of factors enter into it, and chief these is time. At the moment, all far-seeing men are momentarily disappointed, but the solid work is being built, and the foundations laid, at least, for definite, if slow, future progress. Colombia is impatient, sometimes, as are its well-wishers of other nations. But as yet no harm has been done, and if all goes well, no harm will be done, and the treaty money will be used for the ends it has been destined for, the progress and the permanent advancement of this whole great Nation.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

MOTORBUS competition is a recent development, but one of which the railroads already are taking cognizance. C. M. Burt, chairman of the passenger Trunk Line Association, recently told the Interstate Commerce Commission that during 1924, 1500 new bus lines had commenced operation, and that more than 5000 busses, costing an average of $6000 each, had been purchased. Mr. Burt called attention to the success of these busses in offering "all expense tours," and then described the effects of automobile competition, both bus and private car, in New England and elsewhere, indicating that branch line traffic on the railroads has lost almost all its business to the motorcar, while, through vacation, travel is now largely done in motorcars rather than in Pullman cars.

To compete with the motorbus at present is almost futile. The bus operates when climatic conditions are favorable; it operates on highways for which competing railways are forced to pay taxes to construct and maintain; it charges such rates as it sees fit. But the railroads are building their own busses; cars which will have all of the delights of the motorbus, but which will not be subjected to the poor highways on which the busses occasionally must operate, for the rail bus will run on steel rails.

This is one manner in which the railroads may compete with the motorbus, after the latter is made the subject of necessary and proper legislation. Another opportunity is offerd the railroads in the faster scheduling of their trains. Through trains in many sections now operate on such slow schedule that a motorcar can cover the distance almost as rapidly. To hold the business, the railroad must offer the traveler the inducement of faster service. New England and the west and south are examples of this, with train schedules considerably slower than was the case five years ago. On the New Haven, the two limiteds have been reduced in speed between Boston and New York from 4h. 55m. to 5h., and now to 5h. 10m. And the extra fare has been increased from $1 to $1.20. The 10 minutes saved in this instance would be appreciated by all travelers on these trains, and could be done readily by the railroad.

The South Manchuria Railway

A railway development of such an unusual character is taking place in Manchuria that it is timely to depict briefly the progress being made in the Far East. From an attractive booklet published by the South Manchuria Railway, it is noted that operating practices and equipment are patterned after those of the leading railways in the United States. Pullmans and powerful locomotives are used in its trains. It operates a solid train of Pullmans and diner, with excess fare, rivaling the luxury of the Broadway or Twentieth Century limiteds. American steel rails are used on the track.

The road follows the practice of the Canadian Pacific and Santa Fe in having a chain of Yamato hotels modeled after the best in this country. "Circulating libraries," it is stated, "go wherever the Baldwin (U. S.) locomotives go." Model factory towns and agricultural experimentation towns also are in existence, while the railroad interests itself in public welfare and in the development of mines and natural products.

The South Manchuria covers the lower part of that section of China and also Chosen (Korea). Time charts indicate that the traveler may go from Tokyo to Peking, by Japanese Government Railway and steamer to Fusan, thence by rail, in 58 hours (not allowing for layovers at connecting points). Of this, only 11 hours is by steamer.

Co-operation Urged

That the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is ready to co-operate with the railroads is indicated by the recent remarks of John F. Welch, editor of the union's publication. He urges the engineers to think of their companies as "Our Road" (in capitals), and stresses the need for fuel conservation. The engineers have it in their power to save their roads large sums of money, and the editorial advocacy of this in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal is a matter which interests everyone connected with rail transportation. And it goes without saying that the managements of the railways, in return for the efforts of their men to reduce operating expenses, will "play the game" in the same manner of square dealing.

Labor in general has been accused of turning out an inferior quantity of work in recent years, and probably with justice. Co-operation and harmonious dealings between management and men will enable both to prosper, for as the roads improve their financial standing, so will the requests for wage increases be more favorably received, especially if the increased earnings of the carriers are due to the efficiency of their men.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal commends particularly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy the Central of Georgia, and New York Central for their policies. Attention also should be called to the plan of "employee representation" on the Pennsylvania System. How energetically the railroad has tried to establish cordial employee relations is shown by the recent study of "piece work" rather than straight pay for time worked. Gen. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president, appointed a committee of three officers to meet with three representatives of the men, and this joint committee of six inspected all shops and enginehouses, and despite the fact that a two-thirds vote was necessary, every question in dispute was harmoniously settled by the joint committee of officials and employees. In numerous instances the employees saw the value of the "piece-work" basis and recommended it, thus increasing productivity and assuring the energetic employee of earnings compensatory with his efforts.

Newspapers on Trains

Arrangements have been made through A. B. Smith, passenger traffic manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, to have The Christian Science Monitor carried in the observation club car of the North Coast Limited between Chicago and Seattle. The train leaves Chicago daily at 10:35 a. m. over the Burlington, from Union Station, reaching the Northern Pacific at St. Paul, and arriving at Seattle at 8:35 a. m., three days out from Chicago.

The railroads which now carry the paper in their club or observation cars, or elsewhere, include the Baltimore & Ohio's Capitol Limited, the Oriental Limited of the Great Northern, all the through trains of the Chicago Great Western, and arrangements are being made to have the same opportunity accorded readers of the paper on the principal Pennsylvania limited trains between New York and Chicago and New York and St. Louis.

Of Interest to Travelers

The new Sunset Limited, all steel Pullmans, will make the run from Los Angeles to New Orleans over the Southern Pacific in 56 hours and 35 minutes, effective Nov. 1, the regular schedule being maintained. Two cars will be fitted with baths and the train will carry maid, barber and valet. The Sunset Express will make the same run in one hour and 35 minutes under its present time. The Limited will leave Los Angeles at 9 a. m., reaching New Orleans at 7:35 p. m. third day out.

Broadway Limited, of the Pennsylvania System, recently covered the remaining 148 miles into Chicago from Fort Wayne in 138 minutes, which included two "slow orders" consuming six minutes.

The only Florida East Coast trains which will go over the bridge into Palm Beach this winter are the Coast Line Florida Special (No. 87) southbound, and the Palm Beach Limited (Nos. 33 and 34), both north and southbound. Proper transfer arrangements from West Palm Beach for passengers and baggage will be made for all other trains. Northbound sleepers for No. 88 will be at Hotel Poinciana until 12 m., and switched to West Palm Beach to connect with the through train.

SAVANNAH FAVORS DIVERSIFIED LINES

Business Men Back Move to Regain Port Supremacy

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Operation of a new sugar refinery is welcomed by business men here as a big gain in the campaign to re-establish Savannah as a port by diversifying the interests of this section. Depression in cotton growing in the south, due to the boll weevil, caused the turn to other products.

The Savannah refinery competes for orders of southern sugar dealers. It was established by New Orleans capitalists and now has a capacity of 2,000,000 pounds of sugar a day. It brings in cane or syrup from Cuba at a cheaper rate than that going to New York or other eastern refineries. Cost of refining is no more than elsewhere, and freight on the completed product from Savannah to other southern points is less than that from eastern refineries.

Savannah is making a great effort to get the State of Georgia to improve the port and to declare it the state port for Georgia. A bond issue for this was proposed, but was defeated in the last Georgia Legislature by a filibuster.

EARLY BUYING OF WOOL BY BOSTON DEALERS IN WEST

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 31—(Special)—Boston houses have contracted for large quantities of intermountain wool, it is disclosed here. Though the shearing season is seven months away, it is reported that 5,000,000 pounds of wool in Wyoming have been tied up at 41 cents a pound.

The B. Harris Company has contracted for between 25,000 and 30,000 fleeces in Utah at from 43 to 43½ cents a pound, it was stated. In Idaho more than 100,000 fleeces have been contracted for. Another Boston house, Hallowell, Jones & Donald, admitted that it had been contracting for wool in Wyoming.

So far close to 15,000,000 pounds of wool have been bought at prices ranging from 42 to 46 cents, or at about the same level as the scattering early buying a year ago. These prices are about 10 per cent below those prevailing in the Boston market, which in turn is 10 per cent below foreign parity.

BRADFORD WOOL POSITION STRONG

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, Eng., Oct. 31 — The parliamentary election results and the possibility of the new Government retaining office for several years has given confidence. Increased competition in the colonial wool markets has strengthened the position of top makers and spinners.

Quotations are: 64s, 5s. 5d.; 60s, 5s. 10d.; 56s, 4s. 5d.; 50s, 3s. 5½d., and 46s, 3s. 7d.

A Half Million Rose Bushes Grow on One Farm in Texas

Pedigreed Buds on Wild "Dog" Rose Cuttings Bring a Crop More Valuable Than Cotton

FIVE hundred thousand rose bushes in a single "garden"! Red ones, white ones, pink ones—any tint you may choose! Then other patches of them in numbers of 100,000 and more.

That is a sight you would see if you visited certain parts of East Texas at any time between March and November, for in recent years rose culture has become a leading occupation there. There is a single farm near Tyler, Texas, upon which more than 500,000 rose bushes are growing, and adjoining farms have fields of them also as large.

Although a few horticulturists have been growing roses on a small scale for 20 years or more in East Texas, not until four or five years ago did the average farmer consider the project seriously. The business of growing roses has developed, however, until it now stands ahead of cotton, which has always been the leading "money" crop there. More than 1,000,000 plants were produced near Tyler last season, and a greater number will be grown this year.

The whole air is filled with a fragrance unequalled by any perfume shop, when the roses are in bloom, from early spring until frost comes in the autumn. More than 100 varieties of commercial roses thrive there. But, as profusely as they bloom, roses are not grown in East Texas for their flowers. They are produced primarily for the sale of young plants.

Carload after carload of young bushes are shipped every year to all parts of the United States and even into Canada. Buyers flock to the towns in the rose growing belt each season, in much the same manner as merchants go to the great drygoods and clothing markets of the east in the spring and the autumn. The shipping season begins in November and ends about the middle of February.

The work done by farmers in East Texas represents one of the most important steps in the life of a rose from the time it first comes into being as a sprig of a plant until it adorns the living room of its purchaser, having finally achieved its purpose of carrying tidings of happiness and good cheer from one person to another.

All the different varieties of gorgeous rose blossoms, whether big American Beauties, pink Columbias or the ever-popular red Radiance, come from the same lowly parent, insofar as the production in East Texas is concerned. Their common propagator is the semi-wild Canina, or better known as the "Dog" rose, which grows profusely in East Texas without cultivation or care.

The farmers take pieces of the branches or runners from these wild bushes, cut them into sections eight inches in length each, and stick them in the soil in open fields during the month of February. Without any undue care, save the ordinary cultivation which any common crop gets, these cuttings quickly root and put out fresh shoots.

But August, when the sap begins to go down, the young cuttings are ready for budding. It is at this point that the growers determine the variety of commercial rose that the young bush will eventually be. Up to this stage they are still the wild, uncultured Canina. Budding is done by taking a thrifty bud from a bush of the variety which the grower wishes to produce from the cutting, slits the bark of the tender sprout on the cutting and then inserts the pedigreed bud. The wound then is carefully bound and sealed over, and in a short time the new bud begins to grow. At this stage all the shoots from the cutting, except the one into which the pedigreed bud was placed, are trimmed off, leaving the single stepchild sprout for the Dog parent to nourish.

Budding begins in August and conditions are favorable for it until frost comes in November to nip the tender buds. The young plants must grow a year from the time the buds are set before they are movable. Some are sold at a year old, while others are kept in the ground until they are two years old.

The setting are put out in rows about four feet apart, set close in the drill. They are plowed and hoed in much the same manner as cotton or corn. When the time comes for the matured settings to be sold, they are plowed with a large implement, gathered up and assorted according to size and variety; wet moss is wrapped around the roots and they are ready for packing subsequent to the long trip to flower gardens all over the country. Nurserymen take these plants, when they reach their destinations, set them out in the open or in greenhouses as climatic conditions demand, and the little cuttings grow into spreading bushes that produce dozens of pedigreed blossoms during a season.

The young plants sell at the farm at prices ranging from 8 to 30 cents each, depending on the size, age and variety. Naturally the two-year-old sprouts bring a higher price than the smaller ones. An acre of ground will produce from 12,000 to 20,000 plants each year, if the cuttings are sold at a year old, or every two years if the plants are held until they reach the second year stage.

The average profit from an acre of rose plants in East Texas is about $1000, according to experienced growers, and some farmers have made as high as $2000 profit from a single acre. About three acres are as much as one man can cultivate, however. Three acres of rose plants are worth as much as 75 or 100 acres of cotton in East Texas, and there is a dozen times as much joy in the production of the flowers.

ONLY HELIUM PLANT IN WORLD PUTS FORT WORTH ON GAS MAP

Non-Inflammable Product Useful for Airships—Was Worth $1500 a Cubic Foot in 1918

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence) — With the cross-country journey of the Navy dirigible Shenandoah and her arrival at her new home in the front yard of the United States helium plant in this city, again the eyes of the Nation were turned upon helium and its possibilities.

The helium manufacturing plant at Fort Worth is known as the only plant of its kind in the world, and while the manufacturing of the non-inflammable gas is, in the main, a secret process known only to Government officials, there is much of interest that can be known by everyone.

Tests of natural gas for helium contents are made by surrounding the container of the sample with liquid air. This liquifies all constituents of the gas excepting the helium, which may be seen as a beautiful golden line shot through the gas. It was this golden yellow line which led to the discovery of helium on earth more than a quarter century after it was known to exist in the sun. The gas found in the Texas field is said to contain a larger percentage of this valued ingredient than the gas discovered in other American fields.

By freezing the raw gas, which is composed of nitrogen, methane and helium, the nitrogen and methane form a liquid. Helium will not freeze at the temperature of the other elements and can be drawn off in its gaseous form.

The freezing of the gas for the helium extraction resembles very much the process of refrigeration in the usual ice-making plant. It is pumped into interchangers under 300 pounds pressure, then into refrigerating engines and on into the still.

The grade given the helium found in the Texas oil fields is 99.99 per cent pure. Before the discovery of helium here in 1918 there was about 150 cubic feet of helium in existence, worth $1500 a cubic foot. The comparative costs of then and now makes the present seem unbelievably low. As yet helium is not within the reach of commercial use, but it is the dream of experts to see it so.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL

LONDON, Oct. 31—In financial quarters here, after the renewed decline in price of American Eagle Oil Company stock, following a partial rally from the extreme low point, there was still some disposition to believe favorable action may be taken in regard to the dividend. So far no instructions have been received from the directors' meeting in Mexico.

MASSACHUSETTS REVENUES

Collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Massachusetts district for the year ended June 30, 1924, totaled $131,352,[illegible], or just a shade under the 1923 figure of $132,871,375.

ALBERTA TAR SANDS UNDER INVESTIGATION

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—S. M. Blair, assistant roads engineer in the industrial research department of the University of Alberta, has just completed a detailed study of the vast McMurray tar sands, the largest deposit of this substance in the world, which is situated in Alberta. Mr. Blair, with a party of five, has worked all summer in this field and has collected some 250 samples of the sands.

A complete record of every sample, as well as the most careful field notes as to the quality and general characteristics, were taken, and these have been sent, with the samples of tar sands, to experimental stations in many parts of Europe, Great Britain, the United States and Canada, for examination and experiment. It is felt that the development of this field will depend a great deal on the results of the proposed experiments. The samples were not selected for quality, but were taken from average locations in a district covering about 25 miles, from Fort McMurray to Fort McKay.

ALBERTA BUILDING FOR HEBRIDEANS

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The representative of the Scottish Immigration Aid Society has announced that the contract has been given for the erection of 50 cottages, to be occupied by new parties of Hebrideans who will come to Central Alberta in the early spring. These cottages, which are the third group that have been erected in Alberta for settlers from the Hebrides, are of neat but unpretentious design and each will contain three or four rooms.

Each cottage will be erected on a plot of three acres, and a well is being bored beside every cottage so that the settlers will be assured of pure water. The cottages will be erected in districts along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Edmonton and Red Deer on the Hardisty line, and will be located in good agricultural districts where the Hebrideans will have no difficulty in finding employment as farm laborers.

VANCOUVER CONSIDERS CENTRAL HEATING

VANCOUVER, Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—British capitalists are interesting themselves in a proposal to establish a central heating plant, from which heat would be forced into thousands of city residences, thereby doing away with the necessity of equipping houses with home furnaces.

C. Thomas, representing large financial interests in Great Britain, recently conferred with the Mayor in regard to the matter. When Mr. Thomas returns to England, he will carry with him concrete propositions to submit to the British capitalists.

CALIFORNIANS LOOK TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—That many people in northern California are desirous of settling on lands in British Columbia is stated by P. A. Jerome of Willow Rancho, California, who has been visiting the Province to obtain information concerning farming prospects in this part of Canada.

If suitable locations can be found quite a number of people from the Willow Rancho district will probably move to British Columbia. Various reasons are assigned by Mr. Jerome for the turning of the attention of these northern Californians to British Columbia.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. A. E. Mutteram, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Mrs. Arch M. Donaldson, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Wallace Munroe, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche M. Johnston, Kennebunk, Me.
Miss Martha Johnston, Kennebunk, Me.
Mrs. Effie M. Lucas, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Blinn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. C. A. Bent, Land O Lakes, Wis.
C. A. Bent, Land O Lakes, Wis.
Ina A. Gross, Norwell, Mass.
Helen L. Spahn, Garden City, L. I.
Elizabeth P. Dowling, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Sarah Pearl Martin, LaFayette, Ind.
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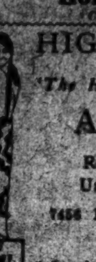

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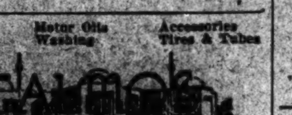

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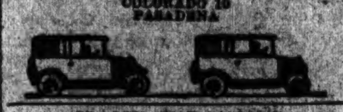

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

"Things Are in the Saddle"

In an exceedingly suggestive article in the November Atlantic, Mr. Samuel Strauss, a well-known New York journalist, sets up the theory that mankind is today the slave of an economic machine which it has created, which it cannot control, and in which individuals are but helpless cogs, hopelessly geared up to increasing labor. The theory that man is a serf to things, that the lust of possession has enslaved him, is no new thought. Thoreau proclaimed it, and sought to make valiant individual protest by going to live on the shores of Walden Pond, in a hut that cost him $28.12½, and on a household budget of $61.99¾—the canny Yankee was precise as to fractions of a cent—per year. As he failed to include in this budget any appropriation for a poll tax, the law cast him into jail, where his cost of living was presumably nothing, and his demonstration of independence of selfish desires was made thereby, in modern phrase, 100 per cent perfect.

Mankind today has gone to the opposite extreme; but Mr. Strauss, so far as we can see, makes no protest against its new enslavement. He merely sets down in a detached and eminently philosophical fashion his theory, and the facts which demonstrate it. He holds that human serfdom has taken on a new phase since Thoreau's day. Then it may have been man's desire to own things that kept all society restlessly working, and denied mankind leisure for philosophizing, or catching perch in Walden Pond. After all, it was a certain pleasure in possession that was then sought. Today it is not the pleasure of owning things, but the remorseless economic necessity of continually consuming things in progressively greater quantities so that business may prosper, that keeps mankind ever at the wheel of labor.

Expressed briefly in his title, the author's contention is that "Things are in the saddle." This thesis he develops more elaborately in one paragraph of his article thus:

> Through the centuries the problem has been how to produce enough of the things men wanted; the problem now is how to make men want and use more than enough things—"the science of plenty," it has been called. Formerly the task was to supply the things men wanted; the new necessity is to make men want the things which machinery must turn out if this civilization is not to perish. Today we dare not wait until men in their own good time get around to wanting the things; do we permit this, the machine flies to pieces. The wind blew, and so the windmill went around. Under the new order, the windmill goes around, and so the wind must blow. It is becoming a matter of general remark that the economic emphasis is changing; it is shifting from how to make things to how to dispose of the things that are made, so that the machine can be kept in constant operation. The problem before us today is not how to produce the goods, but how to produce the customers. "Consumptionism" is the science of compelling men to use more and more things. Consumptionism is bringing it about that the American citizen's first importance to his country is no longer that of citizen but that of consumer.

Mr. Strauss draws illustrations corroborative of his theory from two notable American phenomena—prohibition, and the modern newspaper. The former he rightly envisages as a movement which "has been stretching its massive might through more than a hundred years." Having its origin in the revolt of man's better, or spiritual, nature against the cruelty, disease and barbarity growing out of drunkenness, it attained complete success when its value to the productive forces of the Nation was demonstrated.

John B. Gough, T. S. Arthur, the orators and pamphleteers of the early days of the anti-liquor agitation, dwelt upon the husband inflamed with rum abusing his household, or the child in the snow outside the barroom singing that plaintive ditty,

> Oh, father, dear father, come home with me now,
> The clock in the steeple's struck one.

The later advocate of prohibition pointed to the increase in bank deposits, the greater prosperity of groceries and ten-cent stores, the increase in the efficiency of labor, the perils of drink when accompanied by the almost universal use of automobiles. But an even later argument is that prohibition has its chief value in fitting men to be better consumers of things produced.

The drunkard wants little beyond his whisky, and has not industry enough to be a welcome purchaser in any shop. The desires of the sober man are excited by a multitude of objects, and, being always capable of work, he earns the money with which to buy them. He may think himself mounted and cantering gayly toward prosperity. Not so, says the Atlantic essayist. The worker is but the laboring steed. "Things are in the saddle," ever urging him onward in his race for the unattainable end of complete satisfaction.

It is a plausible argument enough, though hardly a telling stroke against prohibition. "The purpose of prohibition," says Mr. Strauss, "was not to make more valuable citizens. The purpose was to make more valuable consumers." We fear the purpose of the writer was not to make a more useful contribution to the literature of prohibition. His purpose was to make some fine-sounding phrases. For when all is said and done, the "more valuable consumers" are in fact "the more valuable citizens."

The man who is able to bear his share in sustaining the trade and commerce of the Nation, who by his labor adds to its products, and from the wages of his industry contributes to the purchasing power of the whole people, is, by and large, the best type of citizen. He furnishes the foundation upon which the social structure rests. It is because this class in society recognizes the benefits which prohibition has brought to it that the efforts of the profligate rich on the one hand, and the bootleggers of the underworld on the other, are unable to shake it.

The press, too, it seems, has been hit by the need for increasing consumption. "The power of the press is not growing less," we are told; "the power is being shifted; the press is powerful still, but not so much to direct people how to think, how to feel, how to vote, as to direct them how to buy." Again an excellent phrase. Doubtless it is intended as a stroke at the swelling advertising columns of the daily press. Perhaps it is the voice of the editorial room, traditionally hostile to the advertising department.

But we do not think that Mr. Strauss, as a veteran journalist, can be satisfied with the indictment he has drawn. To attain great influence, a newspaper must have a great circulation. To get much advertising, a paper must likewise have a great circulation. The same factor contributes to success in each problem. It is true that if financial profit is the sole end sought by the newspaper publisher, he will neither deserve nor exert any particular influence. His own readers will discount all that he urges by reference to his own selfish interests. On the other hand, the profitable paper, if there be a sincere purpose of service behind it, will in the end be the influential paper. Mankind prefers to take guidance from the world's successes rather than from its failures.

Industry's Interest in Politics

It does not convincingly appear that the desire of captains of industry in the United States that there shall be less interference of politics in business connotes a lessened interest of business in political affairs. In an address delivered a few nights ago before the members of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of that organization, while laboriously refraining from any frank expression of partisan bias or leaning, seemed to have no difficulty in making it clear to his auditors that he believed it to be to the best interests of industry as a whole, including capitalist and artisan, that the present administrative policies of the country should not be interrupted.

From the standpoint of men of large affairs his arguments are quite sound and convincing. The steel industry is a particularly sensitive and reliable indicator of the whole trend of business and industry. It reflects general prosperity or general depression more accurately, perhaps, than any other single branch of productive activity. It may be regarded as highly significant, therefore, that Mr. Gary, commenting on the state of business generally, referred to the fact that there has been a persistent, though somewhat irregular, growth since May last. As reflected in the steel industry this growth was shown in sales of about 2000 tons a day more in June than in May, about 6000 tons more per day in July than in June, about 10,000 more per day in August than in July, 6000 more in September than in August, and about 5000 tons more per day for the first seventeen days of October than for the corresponding period in September.

Perhaps no fair-minded student of affairs will deny that this showing by the steel-producing industry fairly reflects the state of productive industry generally. If it does, the record is a reassuring and encouraging one, made, as it was, during the months immediately preceding a national election, when by common consent business of all kinds is supposed to wait the result apprehensively.

It might be captious to assert that Mr. Gary is a dissembler. But if it should be shown that he is, it might be conceded that he dissembles adroitly and almost picturesquely. He would be the first, perhaps, to insist that he would not deem it wise or seemly at this time to make a campaign speech. So he indulged in the broadest generalities, if thus they may be termed. Who could charge the slightest shade of partisanship, for instance, in this inclusive observation:

> Every well-informed business man or woman knows that if the best men are elected there probably will be continued and increasing prosperity, and that if others, less capable and less worthy are selected, we may expect depression and disturbances in business, less production, more idleness, less comfort, more distress—a decided interruption to legitimate progress that will not be easily nor soon overcome.

Likewise who would have the temerity to accuse him of naming names or of indulging in pointed allusions when he enumerated some of the qualifications which he believes a President of the United States should possess? He said:

> He should be modest, plain and simple and still courageous, dignified and wise.
>
> He should not hesitate to speak the truth, when it is necessary, nor to remain silent when no one could be injured thereby.
>
> He should practice and enforce strictest economy and husband all resources in governmental administration, but should not indulge in false economy.
>
> He should be willing to properly co-operate with and to assist foreign nations, entertaining always an intention of first considering and protecting the interests of his own country.

Surely none of the candidates now seeking election to that important office will disclaim the particular virtues described. Mr. Gary probably is far too thoughtful and generous to lay down arbitrary specifications. It is because of this that, if he dissembles, he does so artistically, realizing fully the wisdom, if politics is not to interfere with business, of business refraining from too great interference in politics.

Trying to Solve the Riddle of Unemployment

That even in the most prosperous of times there are in the United States a large number of persons unable to find employment is shown by the recently issued report of the department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation. This report gives the result of an exhaustive study of employment needs, and methods of providing for them, covering a period of five years, and is based upon official statistics and first-hand information believed to be entirely reliable. It is true that the investigation did not extend so deeply into the fundamentals of the unemployment problem as to consider the underlying causes for the inability of many persons, able to work and willing to work, to find an opportunity to labor. It is, however, significant that the report shows that the number of the constantly unemployed ranges from 1,000,000 to as high, at one time, as 6,000,000, surely an unsatisfactory state of affairs in a country with such vast natural resources and such an energetic people.

Not being concerned with the economic laws governing production and distribution of labor products, the report naturally does not seek to explain why demand for such products fluctuates so widely, or why periods of industrial prosperity are so quickly followed by a slackening of demand that checks production and lessens the requirements for labor. This would have carried the survey far afield into the realm of international trade, taxation burdens, and, possibly, consequences of the World War, so far as they have affected the American export trade, and might have led to conclusions much different from those actually reached.

To those who had hoped for something constructive in its suggestions for permanent relief, the report will prove a disappointment, as its recommendations are chiefly concerned with the mechanism of bringing the idle into touch with existing opportunities for employment, and not with the greater problem of so increasing consumptive powers as to establish conditions that will provide jobs for all who are willing to work.

The proposal for the creation of a federal board, composed of members of the President's Cabinet, for the purpose of co-operating with the states in control of public employment offices, has apparent merit, but is subject to the objection that it would be another step toward centralization of authority and responsibility in the national Government. It would seem that with the present powers of the Department of Labor it should be possible to co-operate with state agencies without adding another burden to the great bureaucratic machine in Washington.

Mr. Lowden a Cabinet Possibility

Until such time as he may indicate that the appointment would not be accepted by him, or until official announcement is made that it will be otherwise disposed of, there will remain the possibility that former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois will be chosen to assume the vacant portfolio in the Department of Agriculture in President Coolidge's Cabinet. There is no doubt that the announcement of any appointment to that place will be deferred until after next Tuesday's elections. Whatever the result of the election, it may be assumed that whoever is named would prefer to enter upon his duties knowing whether his tenure will be for a few months only, or for a term of four years or more.

Of one thing there can be no doubt. This is that Governor Lowden possesses all the required qualifications for filling the responsible position for which he has been mentioned. He is a trained executive and administrator, with a broad knowledge of men and affairs. In addition to this he has gained a practical knowledge of farming and of general agriculture in its varied branches. Personally he is a man of many strong friendships. He was the first to be chosen by the Republican national convention in Cleveland as President Coolidge's running mate in the present campaign, but declined the honor because of purely personal reasons. It is still an open question whether or not he would accept, if it were tendered, a post in the Cabinet.

It has been conceded that, whatever disposition may be made of other Cabinet portfolios, that of the Department of Agriculture belongs to the middle west. Eastern men may be called to the Treasury, those from the Pacific coast states to the Navy, others from the south to the Post Office Department, and so on until all the places are filled. But quite logically the farmers of the great grain belt insist that one of their own people should protect the interests which concern them so deeply. Since its organization in the year 1889, the portfolio has been held in succession by seven middle western men, hailing, in order, from Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri again, and again Iowa, the home state of the two last secretaries, Meredith and Wallace. Thus it may be said that Governor Lowden, in addition to his other and perhaps equally important qualifications, possesses the essential geographical surroundings. His name would fit appropriately in the list of distinguished representatives from his section who have had part in rendering invaluable service to the farmers, and through them to all the people of the United States.

Editorial Notes

Although numerous articles and letters have been published in the periodicals of the United States regarding the negligence of American citizens to register and vote in the presidential elections, not many of their authors have actually ventured to suggest imposing a penalty upon those who fail to perform their civic duty in this direction. A correspondent of a London daily, however, evidently believes that if the campaign is worth conducting at all, it is worth conducting vigorously. Hence he wrote recently:

> The next Chancellor of the Exchequer should make the failure to vote an offence subject to fine, and where the qualifying vote is a property one the fine should be recoverable as unpaid rates and go to the relief of local charges. There is no doubt that with such gentle compulsion people would then consider who were the best candidates.

Perhaps some such "gentle" method if employed in America might stimulate otherwise apathetic voters to bestir themselves.

By his method of dismissing General Wu Pei-fu as commander-in-chief of the Peking forces, following General Feng Yu-hsiang's recent coup d'etat, President Tsao Kun of China proved that a sense of humor may survive even the stress of civil war. As reported by the Associated Press, the President appointed General Wu "Chief Commissioner for the Development of Koko-nor." High-sounding as is this title, the edge loses its keenness on learning that Koko-nor is a district in northeast Tibet. Perhaps Tsao Kun's anti-Japanese sentiments prevented him from taking a title straight from "The Mikado" and actually making the exiled official a "Pooh-Bah."

A British Labor Election Meeting

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 14.

Queues were waiting at 5 in the afternoon, outside the Palace Theater in the Haymarket. Someone said they had waited since 3. The meeting would commence at 7:30, but no one seemed quite to know when Ramsay MacDonald would arrive. Reports came in from Scotland of a triumphal procession. People in the border towns were turning out to greet "Mac" as he came motoring over the Cheviots. Starting out with a meeting at Glasgow in the morning, he had toured through Alloa to Edinburgh—where nearly 10,000 people tried to get into the market place to hear him.

When Charles Trevelyan, Labor Minister of Education and son of an illustrious Northumbrian family, opened the meeting in Newcastle at the appointed hour, an expectant audience packed the theater from top to bottom and filled the platform behind him. An overflow audience in another theater listened through a loud-speaking device, and as many more waited outside for the satisfaction of cheering the Premier as he arrived.

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Inside the theater, to one who had been absent from England, the scene brought back memories of a meeting in the same Palace Theater, under Labor auspices, seventeen years ago. On that occasion the Labor Party had just broken into Parliament in the elections of 1906. An Independent Labor Party member named Philip Snowden, reputed to be a keen political economist, criticized Mr. Asquith's first budget. He spoke of taxation of land values, graduated income tax, and other measures that he would introduce if he ever had the opportunity . . . as Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Labor Government.

Of course, the Labor audience laughed at the very idea (seventeen years ago) of a Labor man ever being Chancellor, and Mr. Snowden joined in. But when the mirth subsided, he added dryly, "Don't laugh. Less likely things have happened." The same Mr. Snowden has lived to have the satisfaction of bringing a Labor budget down, and here is Ramsay MacDonald coming back on the same platform, asking the British electorate for a vote of confidence to allow Labor to carry on with still more budgets.

In the pioneer Independent Labor Party days, enthusiasts sang "The Red Flag" with revolutionary fervor. How does the revolution look, after several months of it in responsible office? Like some open air meetings in Hyde Park, it seemed to behave in Newcastle with eminent respectability and decorum. No one sang the somber song, nor could a flag, or even a necktie of that lurid hue, be seen in the packed hall. The Union Jack draped the speaker's table in the center of the stage, and the chairman spoke in the language of cultured England.

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He told the audience why the Liberals and Conservatives had combined to throw out the Labor Government, as he viewed it. He appealed to the middle class, as well as to the ranks of wage labor, mentioning how Labor's first budget, among other beneficent measures, had benefited the middle class by the remission of the inhabited house duty. On the Russian treaty, Mr. Trevelyan urged the desirability of friendly trade relations. The new Russia would remember where friendship had been shown in practical form, he said, and in return would take "jolly good care" to trade for preference with friendly people. The audience showed appro[illegible] and affection for the young Minister of Education, and some called out, "Good old Charlie!"

Word came in that the Prime Minister's car had emerged from the logbound fells, passed Cambo, near the Trevelyan county seat and would soon reach Newcastle. Popular local speakers were called upon to fill in till "Mac" arrived. Alderman Palin, Lord Mayor of Bradford, and Labor candidate for a Newcastle seat, made an unpretentious talk. Martin Connolly, boilermakers' champion, also bidding for parliamentary honors, set out to rivet up Newcastle East for Labor with some canny touches.

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Jack Lawson, the miners' member from Chester-le-Street, spoke with the consciousness of victory—for the other parties had allowed Chester-le-Street to go to Labor by acclamation. Beckett, a young ex-soldier, running in Gateshead, had to cut an eloquent peroration short as the buzz at the rear told of the arrival of the Labor chieftain.

> March, march, Ettrick and Teviotdale,
> Why, my lads, dinna ye march forward in order!
> March, march, Eskdale and Liddesdale,
> All the blue bonnets are over the Border.

What cheers, smiles of greeting, waving of handkerchiefs, and singing of "A Jolly Good Fellow!" swept round the galleries of the old vaudeville house. Gray-haired veterans and bobbed-haired fledglings of the Labor movement, tradesmen, mechanics, clergymen and teachers; women and men, youths and girls; surely never had the dour north been so stirred since the days of Joseph Cowan and the visit of the Italian liberator.

Premier MacDonald had spoken at twenty-one or twenty-two meetings that day, before reaching Newcastle, but he responded to the warmth of the welcome with smiles and shafts of humor, as well as with forceful oratory. Speaking with a pleasant Scottish accent, he gave the meeting an account of his stewardship as Labor Premier. He dealt particularly with housing, education and foreign politics. Nothing of the dangerous firebrand showed in his speech or demeanor.

It might, indeed, have been Sir Robert Borden speaking, or some other of the cautious Conservative statesmen from overseas, when Premier MacDonald said, "Ye can't remake human nature and the capitalist system with a stroke of the pen!" But he did claim for the Labor Administration that a great conference had been held in London, where French, German and Belgian ministers, "glowering at each other to start with," had finished up by shaking hands when it was all over.

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On the election note, he said the other parties had thrown down the gage of battle, and been much surprised because Labor had taken it up. He appealed to the masses to do their own thinking: not for any destructive purpose or class. "I detest them both!" he exclaimed. But the regeneration of the social system called for thought. The Government needed the stimulus of an awakened populace. The moral appeal from the back benches should be constantly urging the Government on to greater effort. "Send us men of moral dynamic," the Prime Minister asked of Newcastle. "Send us men whose souls are troubled by visions, visions, greater visions! Men who will constantly say to the leaders, 'Go on! Go on! Try! Try! Try!'"

With another appeal to the workers to think, and to know the faith they profess and why they profess it, Britain's first Labor Prime Minister went on his way, to continue one of the most significant tours ever made by a political leader in a British election. C. B. A.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Oct. 31.

Premier Mussolini is returning to Rome tomorrow to attend the closing festivities of the second anniversary of the march on Rome, which will culminate in an air pageant and a review of the air force in the aerodrome at Centocille. Signor Mussolini was yesterday present at the unveiling of the monument erected at Pescarolo in honor of Zeonida Bissolati, a Cabinet Minister during the war and a stanch supporter of the annexation of Fiume to Italy. Like Signor Mussolini, Signor Bissolati was at one time a member of the Socialist Party. He was, however, expelled from it during the Italo-Turkish war because he approved the Liberian campaign. It was Signor Mussolini himself who presided at the Socialist congress that decided to expel Signor Bissolati. The Premier in his speech frankly admitted that he committed a mistake and paid a warm tribute to the patriotic designs of his former opponent.

American etiquette has been thrown to the winds by a number of film luminaries who are in Rome portraying prominent rôles in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production of Ben Hur, which is being directed by Fred Niblo. The reason is a real Sheik, one of many brought to Rome from the heart of the Arabian desert to lend a touch of realism to the massive Jerusalem sets constructed for the picture. Carmel Myers and Kathleen Key have become imitators of Sheik etiquette, and this is what the Sheik has taught them. In the heart of the Arabian desert when a person is invited to stay for dinner it is an inveterate custom for the tribes to eat with their fingers. They use no knives or forks, nor do they have any plates upon which to place their food. They just squat on the floor and dip their fingers into a large dish with all the others scrambling at the same time, and take pieces of meat and vegetables which look most appetizing. Other customs and manners of the Romans, Egyptians, Syrians, Greeks, Arabs, Hindus and Persians are being genuinely reproduced, and the film embraces all that is ancient in the Near East, Far East and countries of the Mediterranean.

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Few people are aware that Italy possesses the largest rag market in Europe. The famous old seaport town of Leghorn, situated on the Ligurian Sea, has fifteen large warehouses containing nothing else but old rags, varying in description and shape from a Sheik's discarded burnous to a débutante's worn-out ballroom dress. The proprietor of these immense warehouses is Signor Grandhi, nicknamed "the King of the Ragmen." He employs about 500 women whose care is to sort out rags according to their many qualities. High ladders are placed against these mountains of rags, and large quantities are placed on tables where girls are ready to begin the sorting. They have baskets eighteen inches high wherein to place rags according to the different textures and color. Even the most hopeless rags have their particular use.

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An Italian expedition has been organized by a well-known explorer, Commandant Gatti, to penetrate into new lands, cross deserts and study unknown populations in Africa and in Asia. It is believed that two members of the Italian royal house will form part of the expedition. The objects of the enterprise are manifold: researches in the vicinity of Cape Guardafui, where some Italian ships were sunk a few years ago; big game hunting and botanical study in equatorial Africa; a long automobile ride across Turkestan, Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan; a voyage in China as far as the Gobi Desert, and an exploration of unexplored parts of New Guinea. The expenses of the expedition will be sustained by the Italian Government with a little help from a commercial source. It is calculated that to follow this program, three years will be necessary.

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The proposal made by the Italian Prime Minister about two years ago to the effect that the telephone service should be transferred from the state to private firms will be carried out quite shortly, and it is anticipated that the public will benefit by the transfer. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has invited tenders from Italian competing firms. Italy is to be divided into five zones, each of which will be ceded to different concessionaires, thus avoiding monopolies which would naturally create the same inconveniences now existing. The concessionaires will have to give guarantees to develop the existing plant, to reduce the rates, to give fair treatment to the personnel, and to grant the usual facilities to the press.

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The foundation stone of the new State National Theater of Rome will be laid by the Premier, Signor Mussolini, on the second anniversary of the Fascist coup d'etat. The site of the new building is ideal from every point of view. It will be situated in the empty space opposite the Palace of the Queen Mother, Queen Margherita, and will have exceedingly aristocratic surroundings. Via Vittorio Veneto will thus be embellished by a new stately building which will render the street the most modern one in Rome. The external decoration of the new theater will be similar to the Theater of Marcellus and the ancient amphitheaters of Pola and Verona. The hall will be built after the most modern plans so that the stage will be visible from all places. The stage will be equal in size to that of the Opera House in Paris and will be provided with all modern requirements.

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The State Archives of Florence have been enriched by a munificent donation from a Florentine nobleman, Signor Martini, consisting of an original codex of the year 1321 embodying the laws in force in Florence at that time. It is believed to be the oldest and the most complete collection of municipal laws extant. Apart from its antiquity, it owes its importance to the fact that it contains all the modifications that at various stages have been made to the Florentine municipal laws up to a few years ago. These addenda were written in the broad margin of the codex and give a comprehensive and interesting knowledge of the successive reforms. This codex had long been counted as lost, and only a short time ago it became known that Signor Martini was its fortunate possessor and was willing to cede it to the archives of his own native town.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Bolsheviki and the Georgian Republic

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May 26 is the anniversary of the independence of Georgia. I believe that The Christian Science Monitor was the only journal of the English-speaking peoples which called attention to it. The event this year was celebrated in London, in a very quiet way, in spite of the fact that Georgia was suffering under the tyranny of a foreign invader, to wit, the armies of the Russian Soviet.

That tyranny of late has reached such a pitch as to become utterly unbearable. Wholesale arrests on the most trivial and unfair pretexts have been taking place all this year, ending in imprisonment in the stifling, overcrowded prison of Tiflis, in deportation to remote parts of Russia and Siberia, and in executions in batches of the strongest, most intelligent and best of the people of Georgia.

The tragedy of all this has at last attracted attention to the wrongs of the little country as well as to the inhuman and utterly inconsistent procedures of a class of persons who have professed a devotion to freedom, justice and brotherhood. Nearly all the English newspapers have recently opened their columns to news about Georgia and to protests on the part of her friends. It is fully time they did so.

With the Russian treaty in debate it is well to consider what these Bolsheviki are really like. And whatever they may be able to say for themselves regarding their treatment of their own people, there can be absolutely no excuse for what they have done, and are daily doing, in a country whose autonomy the Russian Soviet, as well as the other European powers have recognized both "de facto" and "de jure." Negotiations with such a government as this, which combines all the qualities which were justly detested in the former autocracy with a frenzied savagery all its own, ought to be conducted with great prudence, and it may be that the martyrdom of this little country will mean the preservation of Great Britain from making a terrible and irremediable mistake!

The Georgian Committee, a small body that was formed in 1906 for the relief of insurgent patriots, who had risen against the Tsarist tyranny, and that was revived in 1922, after the invasion of Georgia by an army over 100,000 strong without declaration of war, exists to keep Georgia's claims to independence before the civilized world: its first work may be called elementary, for so remote is this small country and so little is it prone to turbulence as a rule, that a great many educated people have the haziest ideas about even its situation.

Yet that situation is significantly important, lying as it does at the extremity of southeastern Europe, on the Asiatic side. The Georgians are, however, distinctly European, a handsome, intelligent, sane and interesting race, with a cultural tradition which has survived all attempts to Russianize it. They are fighting today with the worst enemy they have ever encountered, fighting for their very existence, and against the most fearful odds. Unless something soon is done to stop the carnage, to restrain the mad imperialism, under another name, of the Russian Bolsheviki, not only will a fine and vigorous stock be depleted, perhaps almost exterminated, but Europe will be guilty of another crime comparable with the partition of Poland, but less reparable. M. B. B.

Cricklewood, London, Eng.